

CV 56-83

service for [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, were obtained on a confidential basis from the [redacted]

[redacted] and the [redacted] on October 18 and 19, 1973 respectively.

Inasmuch as the interviews of [redacted] on October 18 and 19, 1973, as well as the telephone billing records furnished by [redacted] confirm and elaborate on the telephone records confidentially furnished, the information and listings set forth on the [redacted] records are not being included in the details of the report. Copies of the pertinent telephone records are being maintained by the Cleveland Office.

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Cleveland indices reflect under CV 105-12979, Bufile 105-193684, entitled "[redacted] IS-YU", [redacted] interviewed by Bureau Agents, Cleveland, in 1967 and 1969 regarding underground Croatian movements and possible demonstrations. [redacted] stated he was involved in the publishing of a monthly newspaper having a circulation of about 150 and advised that [redacted] permitted him to use his reproducing equipment to publish a newspaper. At that time [redacted] claimed a business affiliation as [redacted] of Surrathane Chemical Inc., 2060 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Inasmuch as GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, through his attorneys, has apparently been maintaining contact with appropriate representatives of the Special Prosecutor's Committee or other representatives of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., no apparent investigation remains outstanding at Cleveland and this matter is being considered RUC.

Copies furnished WFO in the event any prosecutive action is forthcoming.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED] b6
10/24/73 b7C

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: 56-83

Bureau File #: 56-4737

Title: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

Character:

ELECTION LAWS

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] interviewed 10/18/73 at his Brunswick, Ohio residence regarding his association and conversations with [REDACTED] for the American Ship Building Company, Cleveland, Ohio. [REDACTED] stated he expected to be interviewed as [REDACTED] had told him of conversations between [REDACTED] (phonetic), and Prosecutor [REDACTED] of the Special Prosecutor's Committee. [REDACTED] stated any information he may have given [REDACTED] would have merely been advice based on common sense and denied having any "source" anywhere or access to any information other than that he may have received from [REDACTED] stated while [REDACTED] was in Washington, DC, [REDACTED] made numerous telephone calls to [REDACTED] and also stated he once telephoned the COX Committee to ascertain whether or not it would be in one's best interest to voluntarily appear before a COX Committee prior to the issuance of a subpoena. [REDACTED] voluntarily furnished copies of pertinent telephone company bills to his business phone service and made available for review copies of his residence telephone bill.

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RUC

DETAILS:

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The current Cleveland, Ohio Street Directory lists [redacted] as [redacted] Protective Chemicals, Inc., [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, [redacted] residence, Brunswick, Ohio.

The records of the Record Room, Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, as reviewed on October 18, 1973, by Patrolman [redacted] revealed the following traffic violations for [redacted] white male, born [redacted]
[redacted]

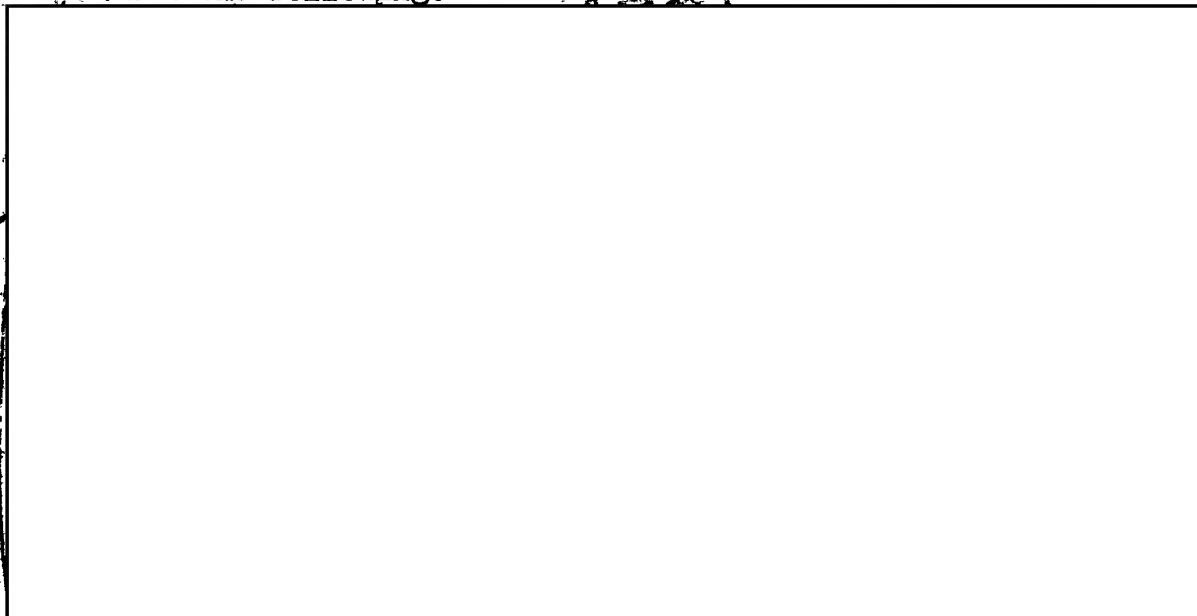
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4/3/61	Prohibited turn
10/10/61	Stop sign
2/10/62	Improper lights
9/28/72	Prohibited turn
3/3/63	Speeding

The records of the Identification Bureau, Cleveland Police Department, Brunswick Police Department, and Medina County Sheriff's Office, Ohio, do not contain any entries of any arrest record identifiable with [redacted] white male, born [redacted] as of October 18, 1973.

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The records of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio as reviewed on October 18, 1973, concerning Protective Chemicals Inc., 2060 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, revealed the following:



Protective Chemical Inc. is described as manufacturing roof coatings for mobile homes and rust-proofing chemicals for automobiles and trucks and employing 13 people. In addition to the above listed location, it rents office space at 2123 Hamilton Avenue.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10-23-73

[redacted] Brunswick, Ohio, was contacted at his residence on October 18, 1973. [redacted] was advised of the identity of [redacted] and [redacted] as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). While being told of the reason for his being contacted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] interrupted and stated he is well aware of the reason for the Agents wishing to speak with him and stated he expected a visit from "someone." When asked to explain further, [redacted] stated that he believes the matter under investigation concerns [redacted] and that [redacted] indicated to him that he would likely be contacted concerning conversations of [redacted] and relating to [redacted] held in Washington, D. C.

At this point, [redacted] was orally advised of his rights by SA [redacted] as set forth on an "Interrogation: Advice of Rights Form." [redacted] stated, "What do I have to hide; why shouldn't I talk to you boys."

[redacted] was still instructed by SA [redacted] to read the above described Advice of Rights Form, which he did, and following the reading of same, [redacted] stated he understood the Form and would be willing to sign same. [redacted] also voluntarily noted that he has no need for any attorney to be present while discussing any matter with Special Agents of the FBI. [redacted] thereafter executed the Waiver of Rights Form and advised as follows:

He has known [redacted] who he knows to be the [redacted] for American Ship Building Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for the last ten years. His association with [redacted] who he also refers to as [redacted] arose from [redacted] business association with Wageman Paint Company, formerly located at East 45th Street and Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. At that time [redacted] of the commercial property at that location which was being leased by Wageman Paint Company, which Company [redacted] was employed with. He noted that firm went out of business in 1968. Concerning his last name, [redacted] he noted that due to his strong European accent, many persons, particularly

Interviewed on 10-18-73 at Brunswick, Ohio File # Cleveland 56-83
 by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] b6
[redacted] MVH:ral b7C Date dictated 10-19-73

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during telephone conversations, misunderstand the pronunciation and spelling of his name, and he is asked to spell his name, and when doing so, he becomes somewhat frustrated and over the years has gotten in the habit of merely using the last name [redacted]. He noted officially his business name is [redacted] but socially, and particularly over the telephone, he uses the name [redacted] and is known by that name because of the phonetic similarity with his given name.

Prior to the time that [redacted] began working full time for GEORGE STEINBRENNER at the American Ship Building Company, [redacted] asked [redacted] for advice as to whether such a business association would be in [redacted] best interests. In response to this, [redacted] told him something to the effect that if the salary were a positive factor and [redacted] had no negative reason to the contrary, he, [redacted] knew of no reason why [redacted] should not take the job. [redacted] is aware that [redacted] had been on [redacted] to American Ship Building from [redacted] law firm of THOMPSON, HINES and FLOREY.

Over the last ten or eleven years, [redacted] has personally and telephonically contacted [redacted] to seek advice in many and varied matters to the extent that [redacted] phone calls to [redacted] place of business has become a nuisance and [redacted] has had to instruct his employees to tell [redacted] that [redacted] is not present when [redacted] calls. [redacted] claimed that it is not unlikely or unusual that [redacted] telephone him twenty times a night.

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Since the inception of the FBI investigation concerning the campaign contributions by officers of the American Ship Building Company, and GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, [redacted] has continually discussed the contributions as well as the prosecution resulting from the investigation. Over the last several months, [redacted] has advised [redacted] that in his opinion, if GEORGE STEINBRENNER is confident that he, STEINBRENNER, has not made any contribution which is illegal, or violated any other law, STEINBRENNER should voluntarily appear in Washington, D. C., and tell that to the Cox Committee or any other investigative body, particularly if not to show would unnecessarily cause embarrassment for his, STEINBRENNER's, eight employees. Likewise, [redacted] has maintained that if the eight officers allegedly involved in the

making of illegal campaign contributions, have not, in fact, violated any law there should be no necessity for them to have to voluntarily travel to Washington, D. C., or anywhere to merely tell someone that "I have done no wrong," explaining that doing so suggests a implication of guilt and that something wrong has occurred.

To bring the matter up to date, [] noted that while [] was in Washington, D. C., during last week, October 8-12, 1973, [] telephoned [] on numerous occasions, particularly late on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, October 11 and 12, and during the conversations, [] got the impression that [] was under much pressure because of the continuing proceedings in Washington, D. C., involving the American Ship Building Company. Specifically, [] noted that [] had [] (FNU) or [] and that [] had almost gotten the impression that [] was acting as a prosecutor rather than a defense attorney as [] had to take the polygraph examination and had to furnish a 36-page statement to [] [] also indicated his office might wish to have [] take a polygraph examination. In addition, [] got the impression that [] had been quite concerned concerning his conferences with (FNU) [] of the Cox Committee to the extent that in the event [] might have to report to [] in the future concerning the Grand Jury inquiry he, [] might feel compelled to "rescue" [] as according to [] was not in the best of health. [] explained that approximately over a year ago, [] suffered a heart attack and gave the impression that [] is easily agitated and even noted one can tell when [] is agitated or nervous because the area above his nose on his forehead becomes quite red.

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[] also noted that during the evening phone conversations from [] to him, [] gave [] the impression that either he, [] or [] during conversations with [] had told [] or implied to [] or [] had inferred that [] was a source of information concerning GEORGE STEINBRENNER and The American Ship Building Company's investigation by the Department of Justice. [] gave [] the impression that he, [] was so "up-tight" by the Washington, D. C., proceedings that [] was not sure about what he might have said or not said to [].

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When asked to explain further what [] or [] might have implied or told [] stated that [] mentioned some things to him such as the Special Prosecutor's inquiry of the campaign contributions, the Antitrust action against STEINBRENNER by the Justice Department, something vaguely relating to an American Ship Building installation in another city, possibly Tampa, Florida, and to the references to the effect that [] may be a "source of valuable information."

On Saturday afternoon at approximately 1:00 p.m., October 13, 1973, following his return from Washington, D. C., [] personally contacted [] at his place of business, Protective Chemicals Incorporated, 2060 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. At that time [] repeated his concern that [] may have received the impression that [] may be some kind of "source" or have given [] some knowledge or information to which he normally would not have access.

When questioned as to why [] was telling [] all of this information, [] explained [] told [] that they would probably be contacting him, [] and questioning him concerning [] and [] conversations with [] explained that he presumed "they" to mean Special Agents of the FBI and that [] should prepare for such an interview. At this time, [] noted that he had expected to be interviewed earlier and stated specifically on Monday, October 15, 1973.

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Concerning any information that [] may have offered [] over the last year, [] noted that he does not like the word "information" and would prefer to use the word "advice" and that his advice appeared to him to be merely "common sense." [] noted again that [] continually contacted him concerning numerous matters and that perhaps this is true because to the best of [] recollection, he has never furnished [] any "bad advice" and somehow always seems to be right. [] offered the anecdote that a number of years ago he was crying and when asked why by [] stated that his mother who is living in Yugoslavia had died. [] without any prior knowledge to that effect, stated he confirmed that fact by a telephone call to Yugoslavia. When asked to explain further, [] could only state that somehow such

information or knowledge simply appears to him and that often he attributes same merely to logic or sommon sense and also made reference to the fact that he is a naturalized citizen having been born and grown up under Communism, somehow survived the war, spent six years working in a camp for refugees and subsequently came to the United States and today has obtained financial comfort, and has many friends throughout the country and even throughout the world.

Concerning any implication that he, [redacted] is a "source" of any information he might have furnished [redacted] offered the following:

He has not been privy to any kind of information relating to GEORGE STEINBRENNER or the American Ship Building Company which he did not get from [redacted]. He noted [redacted] has told him much concerning the activities of the American Ship Building Company, which information [redacted] has not solicited from [redacted] and he claims he does not care to hear it. Concerning the references that the door to the Special Prosecutor's Office was still open [redacted] noted it is his belief that it would be in anyone's best interest to voluntarily appear and testify before any court proceeding prior to any subpoena being issued if that person had done no wrong. Specifically regarding the date September 18, [redacted] stated he does not recall any particular date with reference to GEORGE STEINBRENNER's appearance before the Cox Committee. He stated that he still maintains that if STEINBRENNER is really that confident that he has violated no law, then his voluntary appearance would have been recommended, although at this late date, he noted that the whole matter has gone so far that it is unlikely that STEINBRENNER could take any positive action as in [redacted] opinion, it is likely STEINBRENNER will be indicted. [redacted] noted that in his opinion, it would have been best if STEINBRENNER originally had voluntarily offered his testimony before the Special Prosecutor's Grand Jury.

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Regarding any reference to his knowledge as to the Antitrust action against the American Ship Building Company by the Department, [redacted] stated he vaguely recalls perhaps as long ago as six months, specific month unrecalled, that [redacted] told him that some Antitrust action against American Ship Building Company was likely. He noted later that same

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day he, [] was told by some unrecalled person, someone like a Clerk of the Court or a policeman or some other person possibly having such information that a motion had been filed in Federal Court, Cleveland, Ohio, involving an Antitrust action against the American Ship Building Company. In this regard [] noted that conversation was specifically referred to by [] on Saturday, October 13, 1973, and that he recalls that at that time [] made some mention about several ships owned by the company to which [] replied that he did not know what [] was talking about and stated "that is not true." [] then attempted to have [] attempt to recall and stated, "Don't you remember, one of your friends must have told you about the Antitrust suit?" b6 b7C

Concerning any reference to an American Ship Building Company yard somewhere else [] noted he recalled something mentioned by [] vaguely referring to Tampa, Florida, or possibly Nashville, Tennessee, or some other location. Other than that vague reference he could recall no additional details. b6 b7C

Concerning the Grand Jury proceedings at Washington, D. C., [] noted that according to information furnished by [] accompanied [] to Washington, D. C., early in September of 1973, and that sometime around their appearance before the Grand Jury [] (phonetic), recommended to [] that he obtain his own attorney as that would be in his best interest. b3 b6 b7C

[] recalled being told this telephonically by [] on one evening around that time and was also told by [] that [] had changed their stories from those furnished the FBI Agents and that when [] asked [] what he thought might be happening, he told him that "they," or STEINBRENNER, are attempting to "dump it in his lap" possibly referring to the responsibility for the change in testimonies or also possibly the remaining course of the investigation. [] noted that he believes that the attorneys [] and [] might be associated with the same firm utilized by President RICHARD M. NIXON and he believes he telephoned [] at that firm's number in Washington, D. C. b6 b7C

[] also recalled an instance that arose during a discussion with [] confidence in [] b6 b7C

STEINBRENNER and [] noted he believed that STEINBRENNER was being truthful with him as STEINBRENNER had confided something quite personal to [] that is, the fact that STEINBRENNER's wife was reportedly in ill health, possibly suffering from cancer. To this [] expressed a desire to meet STEINBRENNER so that he might attempt to tell whether STEINBRENNER was a man to be trusted. Accordingly, [] set up a pretext meeting which was supposed to be suspected as his competitors always seemed to be aware of his travel plans and suspected that his telephones might be tapped. [] noted that "I was supposed to know something about that kind of stuff," apparently referring to telephones. The result was that [] met with [] STEINBRENNER and [] an [] for The American Ship Building Company. The meeting lasted approximately one hour and general discussion was held among the four.

Sometime after the meeting [] told [] that [] was asked by STEINBRENNER and/or [] if [] was [] contact in Washington, D. C., and also whether [] was a "con." [] offered this information voluntarily and cited same as an instance wherein [] or other persons might have gained the impression that [] might have some contacts or influence in Washington, D. C. He noted that entire instance was never discussed further in any detail. [] noted that he did not believe he had had enough contact to arrive at any firm opinion concerning STEINBRENNER, but merely based upon information from [] particularly concerning proceedings in Washington, D. C., he is highly suspect of STEINBRENNER although he readily admits STEINBRENNER's intelligence and apparent ability as a corporation executive.

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With regard to other contacts he had with [] [] noted he vaguely recalls placing a number of telephone calls to Washington, D. C., which were return calls to [] and specifically believes he would have called the Hotel Madison in Washington, D. C., where [] was staying, which calls would have been comprised of advice given to [] in response to questions raised by him. [] also noted he made several telephone calls including he believes to the Washington "Post" and Washington "Star" in an effort to determine the number for the Cox Committee. He stated the purpose in contacting the Cox Committee was to ascertain or verify his belief as to whether or not it would not be in one's best interest to voluntarily

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appear before the Committee and furnish information rather than waiting to be subpoenaed. He stated he was interested in obtaining an answer so he might furnish same to [redacted] for the purpose of [redacted] in connection with [redacted] appearance before the Grand Jury. He noted he placed the telephone call, he believes, from his place of business, to the Cox Committee. After he dialed the number and spoke with a male, who he does not recall furnishing a name, and after posing the question concerning someone voluntarily appearing, the male in Washington, D. C., asked "Are you calling from Cleveland?" whereupon [redacted] replied that he was not and claimed that he was in Washington, D.C. [redacted] noted he presumes that the male at the Cox Committee must be the individual handling Cleveland matters as he cannot offer any other explanation.

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[redacted] also recalls telephoning at least one other firm in response to a telephone call to him by [redacted] however, he does not recall the exact name of the firm.

[redacted] also stated he recalls telephoning the Justice Department, the specific number unrecalled, but believes no one answered the phone and he also believes he telephoned some other Washington, D. C., number which he believes to be some kind of central number or number relating to a court or some similar office.

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[redacted] stated specifically that any telephone calls he placed to Washington, D. C., were his attempts to return telephone calls to [redacted] or his attempts to locate the telephone number for the Cox Committee. [redacted] stated he knows no persons in Washington, D. C., and in fact, has never traveled to Washington, D. C., has no influence in Washington, D. C., and has no "sources" of any type with information of any value there.

Concerning any conversation with regard to the approval of the shipyard acquisition by Amship while that company was under investigation or inquiry by the Justice Department, [redacted] merely offered the explanation that it would be logical to think that such an action would not be approved or granted under such circumstances and no one should have to be an attorney or "genius" to reach such a conclusion.

Concerning [] knowledge of the campaign contributions of STEINBRENNER and his eight Amship officers, [] noted several times that [] had continuously confided in him some of the circumstances surrounding the contribution and the fact that he, [] was aware that the amount was \$100,000.00. [] noted that [] told him that the contribution arose out of a dinner where STEINBRENNER and [] were present and apparently [] was the individual who suggested the amount of the contribution to STEINBRENNER. [] characterized [] as a member of the Board of the American Ship Building Company, a member of the Nixon Re-Election Committee, and an individual having some affiliation or association with President RICHARD NIXON's Washington, D. C., law firm.

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With regard to the interviews of [] [] stated that [] claimed that he was being circumvented in his contact with [] to the effect that several of [] later claimed that they were getting some instructions from [] and that GEORGE STEINBRENNER was actually telling them what to say when interviewed. [] mentioned [] and [] as three of the individuals he knows [] Ohio, and he added that [] told him that while in Washington, D. C., after [] had told the truth, several of [] approached [] and told him that [] should not act as if he did not know what had actually happened and that STEINBRENNER had told them what to say and that they felt somewhat compelled to do what their boss instructed them to do. [] also reportedly told [] that he was told by STEINBRENNER in Washington, D. C., that he, [] was to stay away from the [] and he was to have no contact with [] and specifically recalls the phrase "to stay away from --- []" This would have been around the time, according to [] when [] was concerned as to what his role in the entire matter was supposed to be and probably would have been around the time that attorneys [] and [] advised him, [] to obtain his own attorney. [] noted that he believes that [] would not knowingly tell a lie and that [] gave him the impression that he was not aware of anything illegal.

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or questionable concerning the contributions, or prior to
traveling to Washington, D. C., the falsehood of the previous ^{b3}
interviews

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Set forth below is description and background
data on [redacted]:

Sex	male
Race	white
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	[redacted]
Height	5'10"
Weight	187 lbs.
Eyes	brown
Hair	brown
Complexion	dark
Marks	none
Marital status	married on [redacted] at [redacted]

Wife
Children

Father
Mother

Occupation
Languages

Foreign
residences

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Entered United
States

[redacted] at New York City

Destination

[redacted]
Cleveland, Ohio

Organizations

Citizenship

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/23/73

Date of transcription

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During the course of the interview of [redacted] at his residence at [redacted] Brunswick, Ohio, [redacted] voluntarily made available to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] Northern Ohio Telephone Company bills including the September 25, 1973, bill which includes the following telephone calls billed to telephone number 225-7677 to [redacted] at that address:

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<u>Date</u>	<u>City Called</u>	<u>Number Called</u>
8/29/73	Washington, DC	872-4600
9/3/73	"	223-6000
9/4/73	"	298-5970
9/18/73	"	785-1000

[redacted] noted that he believes the first telephone number listed, 872-4600, is the number of the American Chemical Society in Washington DC.

He stated he believes 223-6000 is the number for the "Washington Post" newspaper or possibly the "Washington Star" newspaper.

[redacted] stated he believes that 298-5970 is the telephone number for a law firm in Washington, DC which number was furnished him by [redacted] on a previous call and that [redacted] had requested him to telephone him at that number.

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He believes 785-1000 is the telephone number for the Hotel Madison, the hotel utilized by [redacted] while staying in Washington, DC.

Interviewed on 10/18/73 at Brunswick, Ohio File # Cleveland 56-83
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] MVH/cac Date dictated 10/23/73

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/23/73

Date of transcription

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[redacted] also known as [redacted] Brunswick, Ohio, voluntarily appeared at the Cleveland Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and asked to speak with Special Agent [redacted]. [redacted] was furnished a "Voluntary Appearance; Advice of Rights" form by SA [redacted] in the presence of SA [redacted]. The form was read to [redacted] by SA [redacted] following which [redacted] also read the form, stated that he understood its contents, and thereafter signed the form.

[redacted] stated he was aware that SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were the same Special Agents who had previously interviewed him on the night of October 18, 1973 at his residence.

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Prior to [redacted] appearance at the Cleveland Office of the FBI, he had telephoned the Cleveland Office and thereafter a return telephone call was placed to [redacted] by SA [redacted] who requested that if available [redacted] bring with him any records of any telephone bills or long distance calls which he may have in his possession.

[redacted] furnished photostatic copies of telephone calls billed to his telephone numbers at his place of business, Protective Chemicals, Inc., 2060 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, for the months of August, September, and October, 1973, and listed the telephone numbers for his place of business as:

(216) 696-6030

(216) 696-6031

(216) 696-6032

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He noted that the last number, [redacted], is his private business number.

Interviewed on 10/19/73 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 56-83

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] by [redacted] MVH/cac Date dictated 10/23/73

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[] noted that the interviewing agents can observe that numerous long-distance telephone calls are billed to his numbers from numerous states from Maine to Iowa and explained that his company employs approximately 27 company representatives and that most of the collect calls attributed to his business telephone numbers are comprised of such calls.

[] was requested to and accordingly signed the front page of each separate photostatic copy of his telephone records and also noted the date, October 19, 1973, next to his signature.

Thereafter, [] furnished the following additional information:

He recalls that he placed two telephone calls from Cleveland, Ohio, to two separate Washington, DC law firms in returning previous telephone calls from his friend, []. The telephone calls he believes would have been in early September when [] accompanied the other American Shipbuilding (AMSHIP) Company employees to Washington, DC. He believes [] would have been, at that time, in conversation with Attorneys [] and [] (phonetic).

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The second call that he recalls placing to a law firm would have been approximately several weeks later around the time that [] had retained his own attorney. [] telephoned the law firm which [] attorney, First Name Unknown (FNU) [] is associated with and was informed by an unrecalled individual that [] was tied up or in conference. Approximately ten minutes later [] returned the call.

In addition [] stated he specifically recalls telephoning Washington DC and speaking with someone at the "Washington Post" or the "Washington Star" on a total of two separate occasions. He also recalls talking with an unrecalled government agency and also telephoning the Justice Department once but stated he did not get any answer. He noted also that he telephoned the ARCHIBALD COX Committee and spoke with an unrecalled individual as he described during his interview on the evening of October 18, 1973.

[] reiterated that on Saturday, October 13, 1973, at approximately 1:00pm [] after flying back from Washington, DC on that date, visited [] at his place of business and discussed with him his [] conversations with his Attorney [] and [] of COX's committee. [] also noted that [] telephoned him from Washington, DC late Thursday evening at approximately 10:00pm or 11:00pm and also called him early Friday morning at about 12:30am and repeated various parts of his conversations with his attorney and [] and on each occasion gave [] to understand that either he, [] or his attorney, had given [] the impression that [] may have been privy to or the source of some valuable information from Washington sources, unknown to []

[] also noted that he subsequently learned from [] that following the meeting attended by GEORGE STEINBRENNER, [] and himself, STEINBRENNER and [] asked [] regarding [] "What is that guy, a con?" [] stated that he did not know the meaning of the inquiry, that is whether they referred to [] as an ex-convict, as a confidence man, or as a con-artist.

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In summarizing his relationship with [] [] noted that [] told him what had transpired in Washington, DC and [] recalls [] saying specifically in regard to the conversation about AMSHIP and the divestiture of several ships in connection with an anti-trust case, "In case you are asked" apparently referring to an anticipated interview of [] also stated "All I know from [] is that he really cracked up.", explaining that apparently [] has been quite upset or pre-occupied with his legal activities in Washington, DC.

Concerning [] who he previously characterized as being the individual somehow responsible for obtaining the STEINBRENNER campaign contribution, [] stated that he believes [] was a member of the law firm which handled some work for President RICHARD M. NIXON, possibly the same firm that [] and [] are associated with or possibly the Mudge Rose Law Firm.

[] noted that [] has also told him that STEINBRENNER, [] and FNU [] have discussed moving the

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Cleveland AMSHIP office to Tampa, Florida, but they have not mentioned this at all to [] and when [] approached STEINBRENNER about this, STEINBRENNER told [] he would talk to him about it later.

Concerning telephone calls billed to his business telephones at 2060 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio, [] stated that to the best of his knowledge no other telephone calls would have been placed to Washington, DC by any person other than himself and that with the exception of possibly one telephone call to the American Chemical Society, Washington, DC all of his telephone calls to Washington would have been attempts to obtain the number for the COX Committee or returning telephone calls to [].

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Regarding [] stated that following the interview by the interviewing agents on Thursday evening, October 18, 1973, he was advised by [] that [] had called his home twice during the time he was with SAs [] and [] also noted that he expected to meet with [] later on in the day, Friday, October 19, 1973. He stated that during his phone calls with [] since being interviewed he had not received any additional information of any kind other than what he had already furnished the interviewing agents.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/23/73

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A review of telephone records furnished by [redacted] Protective Chemicals, Inc., 2060 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, on October 19, 1973, revealed the following long-distance telephone calls placed to Washington, DC:

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<u>Calling number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number called</u>
696-6032	9/4/73	223-6000
696-6032		737-8200
696-6031		655-4000
[redacted]		393-2300
696-6032	9/10/73	638-6565
[redacted]	9/18/73	785-1000
696-6032		
696-6031	9/22/73	

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Interviewed on 10/19/73 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 56-83
 by SA [redacted] /cac b6 b7C Date dictated 10/23/73

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CV 56-83

Investigation conducted by the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on October 18, 1973, determined the below listed subscribers to the respective telephone numbers, all of which are for Washington, D.C.:

223-6000
Washington Post Newspaper

737-8200
Department of Justice

655-4000
Main US Government
Telephone Number

393-2300
Special Prosecutor's Office
(COX Committee)

638-6565
Law Firm
839 17th Street, NW

785-1000
Hotel Madison

298-5970
Law Firm
Becker and Greenwald
1701 Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C.

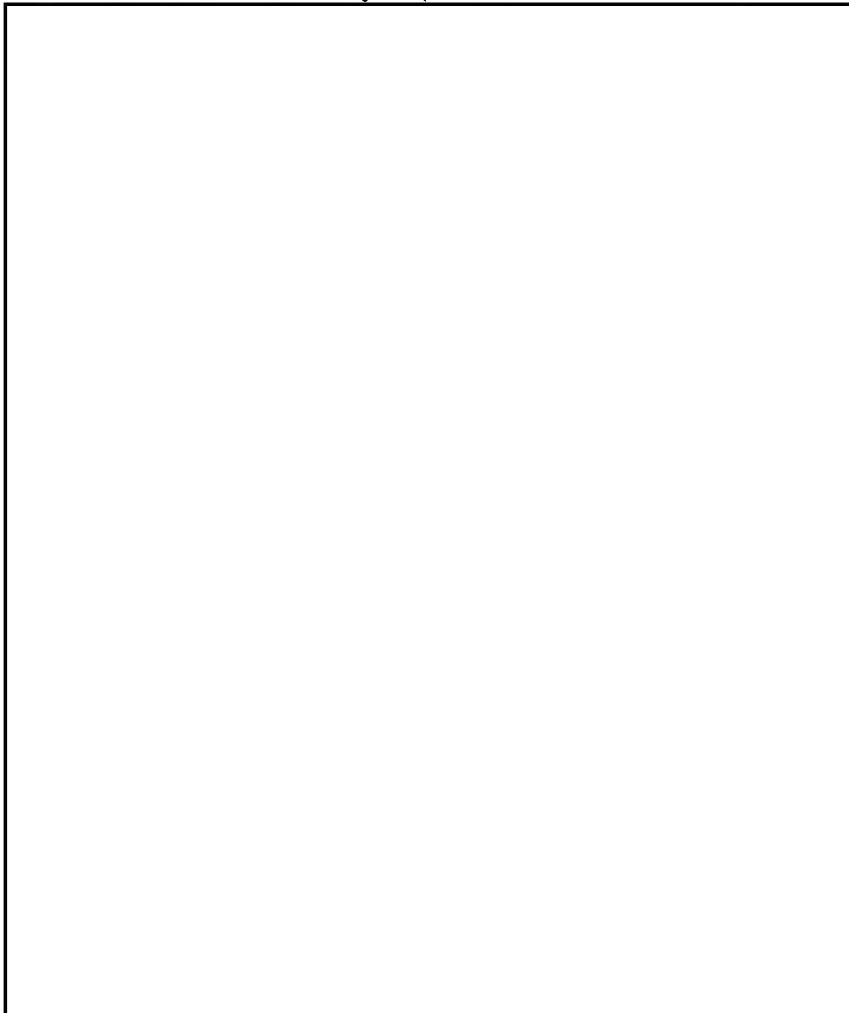
CV 56-83

Set forth below are names of attorneys listed as being associated with the respective Washington, D.C. law firms:

**298-5970 - Becker and Greenwald
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue**



638-6565 - 839 17th Street, NW



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b7C

1- Mr. [redacted]

b6
b7C

October 30, 1973

BY COURIER SERVICE

X-117
AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS

Reference is made to the memorandum of Henry S. Ruth, Jr., to the Director, FBI, dated October 15, 1973, captioned [redacted] which memorandum is believed to concern [redacted]

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Enclosed for the Special Prosecution Force are two copies of a report dated October 24, 1973, received from the Cleveland, Ohio, FBI Office, which sets forth the results of the requested investigation.

The [redacted] were obtained on a confidential basis from the [redacted]

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As the interviews of Mr. [redacted] and the telephone billing records furnished by him confirm and expand on [redacted] confidentially obtained, [redacted]

[redacted] may be obtained upon issuance of subpoenas duces tecum. [redacted]

The Special Prosecution Force is requested to advise this Bureau only if additional investigation is desired.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Original and one forwarded with enclosures to Special Prosecution Force by O-14 this date.

JGE/amm (4)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 3
OCT 30 1973
FBI

NOV 15 1973

REL
WAF

cm
jms

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gebhardt

DATE: October 11, 1973

FROM : R. E. Long

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. Long

SUBJECT: WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION UNIT
AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION
INVESTIGATION

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Reference is made to Executive Assistant [redacted] memorandum to the Director dated 10/9/73 (attached) captioned as above, which set forth results of his contact with Henry Ruth, Jr., Deputy Special Prosecutor, and [redacted] Associate Special Prosecutor, on 10/5/73.

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Messrs. Ruth and [] raised some concerns they had with regard to captioned investigation, and the delay experienced in the receiving of report from Los Angeles regarding an FBI interview which contained serious allegations relating to the scope of the Special Prosecutor's investigation. The Director noted "what about This?"

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The matter concerning the delay in reporting the aforementioned Los Angeles interview is being handled separately by the Intelligence Division.

For the information of the Director, on 10/10/73. SAs [] and [] visited with Henry Ruth at his office for the purpose of discussing the six points he raised concerning captioned matter, and also to review in his presence the testimony of [] who is now employed as [] for captioned firm. [] 91 page grand jury testimony was reviewed and each of the items was discussed and resolved with Mr. Ruth.

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Item one concerned

b3
b6
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Enclosure

sent 10/23/73

EX-110

2 CONTINUED - OVER

55 NOV 27 1973

~~SIX~~ over

FILED IN 62-115-631

UNRECORDED

REC'D. REEVE UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Gebhardt
RE: WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION UNIT
AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

The second point raised was that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

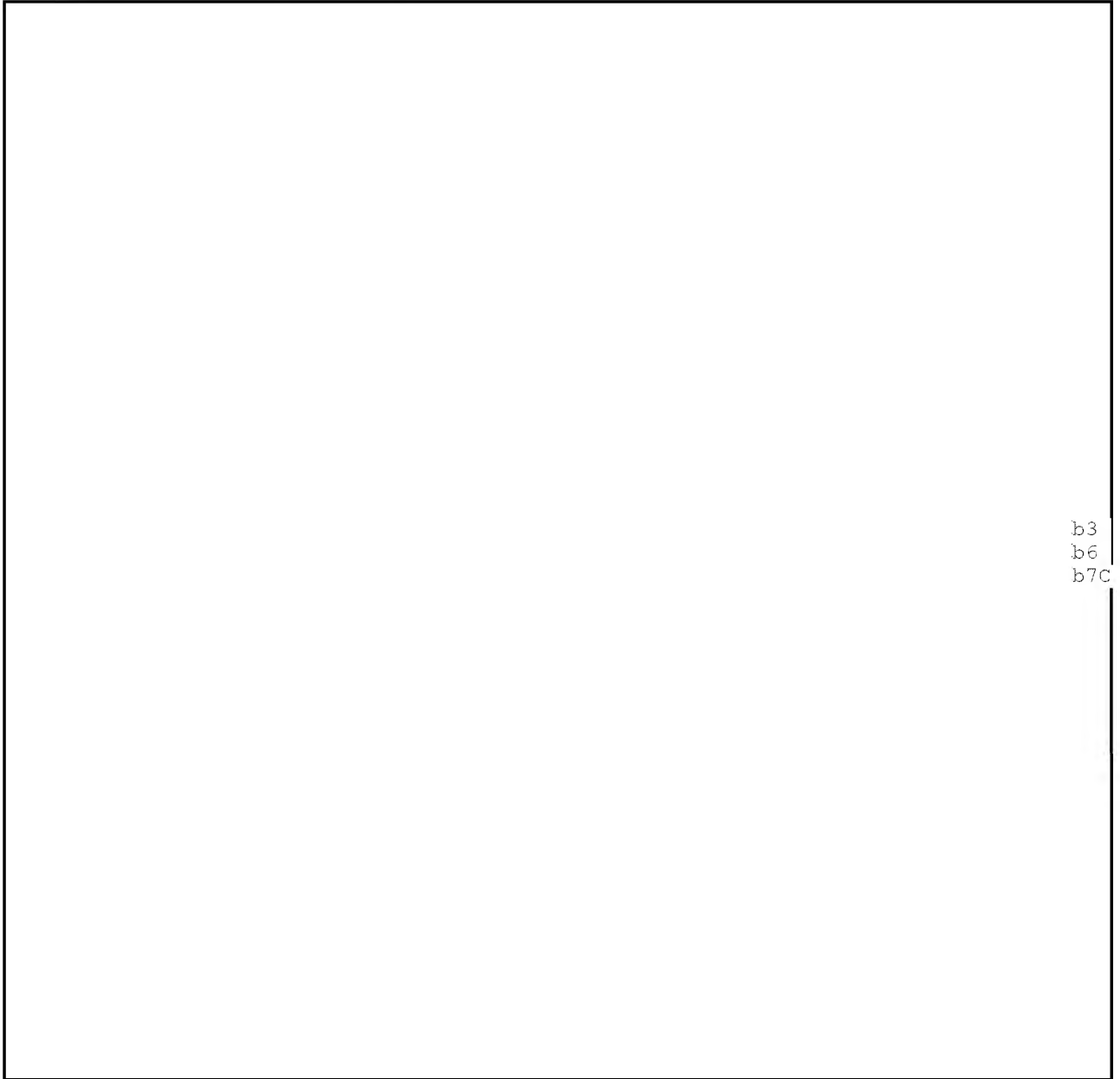
b3
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b7C

Items three, four, and five in the referenced memorandum of Mr. [REDACTED] concern Ruth's impression that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Memorandum to Mr. Gebhardt

RE: WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION UNIT
AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION



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over
V

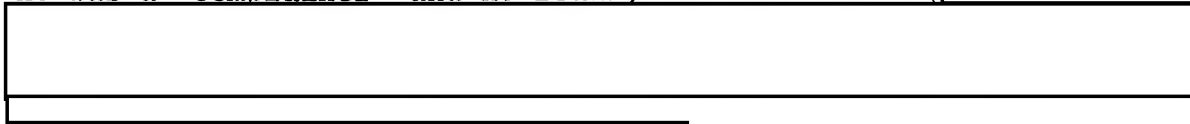
Memorandum to Mr. Gebhardt
RE: WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION UNIT
AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

The last concern raised by Mr. Ruth was that statements



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Mr. Ruth advised that he did not want to appear that he was a "complainer" and he really did not know if



He then stated that he thought the investigation conducted by the Cleveland office had been "outstanding" as evidenced by the results achieved and contemplated. He stated he was impressed by the concern shown by the FBI in this matter and considered it resolved. He hoped that we could maintain the excellent relations that now exist with his staff and should any problems develop in the future that the Bureau would contact him immediately. He advised that he and Mr. [redacted] did not feel that it was necessary to forward any correspondence, nor was any further action necessary with regard to this matter by the Bureau as he considered it resolved.

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RECOMMENDATION

1. That no further action be taken with regard to this matter, specifically in writing or contacting the Special Prosecutor's office.



Over



Memorandum to Mr. Gebhardt
RE: WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION UNIT
AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

2. A review of this matter discloses that the Cleveland office handled the investigation in an outstanding manner as stated by Mr. Ruth. It appears that indictments will be obtained for Steinbrenner for an Election Law violation and [redacted] for Obstruction of Justice. It is recommended, with the Director's approval, that a general letter of commendation be sent to the SAC, Cleveland, recognizing the outstanding work by his personnel in this matter.

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*Spec to the
Commended
also as
intended
Low
10/18/73*

Just. [Signature] REX [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

[Signature]

(10-23-73)
APPROPRIATE LETTER PREPARED, BG.

[Signature]

CST

October 9, 1973

To: Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director, FBI

b6
b7C

From: [Redacted]
Executive Assistant

Bill

What about This?

Re: WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION UNIT
AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION
INVESTIGATION

Assoc. Dir.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comp. Syst.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ext. Affairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Files & Com.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gen. Inv.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ident.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Inspection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Intell.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Laboratory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plan. & Eval.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spec. Inv.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Legal Coun.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Telephone Rm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Director Sec'y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

On Friday, October 5, 1973, having accepted the luncheon invitation of Henry Ruth, Deputy Special Prosecutor, I visited the Unit's office (Vermont and K) and at the request of Mr. Ruth, we were joined by a [Redacted] Associate Special Prosecutor. The entire discussion centered on current investigation into American Shipbuilding Corporation illegal political contribution allegations.

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The substance of their statements are as follows:

[Redacted]

62-115631
RECORDED & INDEXED

As a result of this testimony [Redacted] was called before Grand Jury No. 2 (Vol. III, 9-27-73) and he testified as follows:

[Redacted]

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b7C

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. [Redacted]

Long to Gebhardt 10/11/73
JEH: REC-15 56-4737-26

WLR:nm (2)

XEROX

NOV 16 1973

NOV 29 1973 NOV 20 1973

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b7C

3
[Signature]

Memorandum for Mr. Kelley
Re: Watergate Special Prosecution Unit
American Shipbuilding Corporation Investigation

b3
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b7C

Messrs. Ruth and [] also stated that the statements obtained were obviously "canned" but no challenges or reinterviews were conducted by Cleveland Field Office. Both Ruth and [] stated that the Headquarters liaison and candor with General Investigative Division, particularly Dick Long and [] were outstanding.

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Mr. Ruth stated that this information was being provided to you as per Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox's assurances that such matters would be brought directly to your attention. I advised Mr. Ruth I would do so and was further advised that this was not urgent but this matter was for your attention only.

Mr. [] indicated that an indictment of [] is not probable but as a result of these developments stated that a separate and unrelated statement received from a [] Special Agent, Cleveland, which contained broad allegations of improprieties in the Cleveland Field Office, including U. S. Attorney disposition of cases, is given some credibility although previously discounted in toto. Upon further discussion, Mr. [] seemed to rethink this matter as not having credibility. Mr. Ruth advised that a Bureau internal investigation into [] charges and personal conduct has been completed. Mr. Ruth also expressed some concern regarding an FBI interview in Los Angeles which contained serious allegations related to the scope of his Unit's inquiry. Although proven to be unfounded, he did express concern that over sixty days lapsed before the Unit received a report.

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I advised both officials I would bring this matter to your personal attention.

Airtel

1- FOF

1- Mr. [REDACTED]

b6

b7C

12/3/73

TO: SAC, WFO

FROM: Director, FBI (56-4737)

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)
OO: WFO

The Special Prosecutor's Office (SPO) has requested the FBI to determine the present address and telephone number of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who were connected with the Public Relations firm of Neale Roach and Associates, whose address in October, 1967, was Suite 609, 1725 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The telephone number of that firm was 296-8926.

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b7C

WFO should, through available sources, develop the present address and telephone number of these individuals in order that the SPO may be informed. No interviews of these individuals are requested at the present time. Please furnish investigative results in LHM form as soon as possible.

EX-107

NOTE: Above request was received on 12/3/73 by SA [REDACTED] from Assistant Special Prosecutor [REDACTED]

b6

b7C

CAN/amm (5)
amm

REC-1156-4737-27

MAILED 7

DEC 3 1973

FBI

5 DEC 4 1973

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

55 DEC 8 1973

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date:

12/13/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (56-4737)

FROM: SAC, WFQ (56-311) (P)

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING CO.
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-
WATERGATE UNIT)
(OO:WFO)

ReBuairtel, 12/3/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and five
copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

12/13/73
SPF, advised
CAN

2-WSPF by 0-14 (P)
ATTN: Mr. [redacted]
1- Retained Room 2244
2- destroyed.
CAN/CK
12/13/73

b6
b7C

REC 44

56-4737-28

22 DEC 14 1973

EX-110

2-Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
1-WFO
AJL:ags
(3)

58 DEC 14 1973

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS

[redacted] advised [redacted] is presently home suffering from pneumonia. His home address is [redacted], Chevy Chase, Maryland.

b6
b7C

A physical check of a "new" building in the 400 block of First Street, Southeast, revealed that the American Trucking Institute will be located at 430 First Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
December 13, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS

Pursuant to a request from the Office of the Watergate Special Prosecutor, to locate one [redacted] the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted], Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

A review of the Polk Directory for the years 1969-1970 showed a [redacted] Associates at [redacted] Washington, D. C., [redacted]

A review of the 1971 Criss-Cross Directory reflected a [redacted] residing in [redacted] at [redacted] [redacted] His employment was listed as Marketing Consultant.

b6
b7C

On December 12, 1973, The Credit Bureau of Washington and the records of Dunn and Bradstreet, Washington, D. C., were checked with negative results regarding [redacted] or [redacted] Associates.

An examination of the file at the Washington Field Office of the FBI reflected the following information:

In October, 1971, [redacted] was employed by the American Trucking Institute Associations, Inc., as [redacted] [redacted] with an office in Suite 201 of the Old Congressional Hotel. He was formerly [redacted] [redacted] from 1966 to 1970. His residence was listed as [redacted] Washington, D. C.

On December 12, 1973, [redacted] Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., advised [redacted] and the American Trucking Institute are presently moving from this location, to a new building in the 400 block of 1st Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C.

56-4737-28

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 1/25/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (56-4737)

FROM: SAC, WFO (56-311)(P)

○ AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING CO.
~~GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER~~
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)
(OO:WFO)

X-14
CIN/11x

Re WFO airtel dated 12/13/73 and WFO telcall,
1/25/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and
five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7c

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - WFO

AJL:nsw
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: 1974

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
January 25, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS

Pursuant to a request to establish the whereabouts of [redacted], the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation determined on January 23, 1974, from a review of the Dunn and Bradstreet records that a [redacted] was listed as an Engineering Consultant and resided at [redacted] Bethesda, Maryland. *ab.g*

DC On January 24, 1974, the records of The Credit Bureau of Washington reflected no information regarding Walter.

A review of the 1970 through 1973 directories in the possession of the Washington Field Office confirmed the above address for [redacted] however, no employment could be located. A telephone number of [redacted] was located in a 1972 Polk's Directory.

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b7C

The above information was telephonically furnished to Assistant Watergate Special Prosecutor [redacted] on January 25, 1974.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1*

RECEIVED

56-4737-29

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WFO	DATE 4/8/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/5/74
TITLE OF CASE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER		REPORT MADE BY SA b6 b7C	TYPED BY cab
		CHARACTER OF CASE ELECTION LAWS (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT)	

REFERENCE

Cleveland teletype to the Bureau, 4/5/74.

-P-

LEADCLEVELAND:AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report prosecution.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED <i>FLK</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 4 - Bureau (56-4737) 2 - WFO 1 - Cleveland (56-83)		56-4737-30 5 APR 18 1974	REC-45 EX-117 b6 b7C

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
		4-15-74		DATA PROC

57 APR 22 1974

A*
COVER PAGE
 #14-4-17-73
 EXP. PROC.

CV 56-83

ADMINISTRATIVE

In view of the numerous charges appearing in the 15 count indictment of STEINBRENNER and his firm the American Shipbuilding Company and the complexity of those charges, the indictment as obtained from the Office of the Clerk of Courts, United States District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, is being set forth in its entirety.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA

4/8/74

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

b6
b7c

Field Office File #:

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING
COMPANY

Bureau File #: 56-4737

Title:

GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

Character:

ELECTION LAWS

Synopsis:

Fifteen count indictment returned 4/5/74 at Cleveland, Ohio, charging STEINBRENNER and the American Shipbuilding Company with violations of Title 18, Sections 2, 371, 610, 1001, 1503, and 1510, USC.

-P-

DETAILS:

At Cleveland, Ohio

The records of the Clerk of Courts, United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, as reviewed on April 5, 1974, reflect that on that date a 15 count indictment was returned against GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, and the American Shipbuilding Company. The indictment, which lists STEINBRENNER and the American Shipbuilding Company as defendants, charges violations of Title 18, Sections 2, 371, 610, 1001, 1503, and 1510, United States Code.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

JUDGE BATTIST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, and
THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY,

Defendants.

CR 74-174

No.

18 U.S.C. Sections 2,
371, 610, 1001, 1503
1510

INDICTMENT

COUNT ONE

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

1. The defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, is and was, at all times material to this indictment, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

2. The defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, is and was, at all times material to this indictment, an officer, to wit, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, of the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, and was acting in that capacity.

3. Robert E. Bartlome, an undicted co-conspirator, is and was, at all times material to this indictment, an officer, to wit, the Secretary, of the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, and was acting in that capacity. Ohio

Ohio

4. Stanley J. ~~Lepkowski~~, an unindicted co-conspirator, is and was, at all times material to this indictment, an officer, to wit, the Treasurer and Comptroller, of the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, and was acting in that capacity.

5. At all times hereinafter mentioned the term "election" refers to a general election held pursuant to the laws of the United States and of the several states at which, among others, Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress were voted for, and a primary election, political convention, and caucus held to select candidates for any of the foregoing offices.

6. From in or about September, 1970, and continuously thereafter up to and including September, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, and THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, the defendants herein, and Robert E. Bartlome and Stanley J. Lepkowski, named herein as co-conspirators but not as defendants, with each other and with other persons to the grand jury known and unknown, did knowingly, willfully and unlawfully combine, conspire, confederate and agree to violate Section 610 of Title 18, United States Code, in that they did knowingly, willfully and unlawfully conspire and agree to cause THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY to make contributions and expenditures in connection with elections at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, United States Senators, and Representatives in Congress were to be voted for, and in

connection with primary elections, political conventions, and caucuses held to select candidates for the foregoing offices, and did so conspire and agree willfully to consent to the making of such contributions by THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

7. It was a part of the conspiracy that, among other means, contributions by the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, to candidates in said elections would be made in the following manner: the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, together with Robert E. Bartlome and Stanley J. Lepkowski, would select a group of trusted employees who were to receive what appeared to be bonuses from THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY and who would be directed to contribute the net proceeds after taxes from these bonuses to candidates in said elections; STEINBRENNER would authorize the payment of such bonuses to the employees who had been selected; STEINBRENNER would also direct the submission of fictitious expense vouchers by employees of THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY to create a cash fund in order to reimburse employees for contributions; STEINBRENNER would instruct Bartlome what candidates were to receive contributions and STEINBRENNER would specify the amount of the contributions; Bartlome would direct the employees who had received the bonuses and those who were to be reimbursed from the cash fund to make out personal checks for the contributions specified by STEINBRENNER; the employees would write out their personal checks for the contributions.

8. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the source of these contributions would be disguised so as to conceal their illegal nature from federal investigative authorities and others by using, among others, the following means: In or about January, 1973, a company-wide pattern of giving bonuses would be established to camouflage the bonuses that had already been given. The defendant STEINBRENNER would cause the destruction and alteration of records and the creation of false and misleading records concerning the payment of bonuses by the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects and purposes thereof, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere:

OVERT ACTS

1. In or about September, 1970, the defendant GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, had a discussion with co-conspirators Robert E. Bartlome and Stanley J. Lepkowski.

2. In or about September, 1970, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, authorized the payment of a gross bonus of \$5,000 before taxes were withheld to be paid to each of the following persons: Robert E. Bartlome, Matthew E. Clark, Jr., Robert L. Dibble, Erhard E. Eckert, Stanley J. Lepkowski, and Gordon Stafford.

3. On or about September 25, 1970, Stanley J. Lepkowski wrote on an attachment to a payroll register of the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY:

"SPECIAL Bonus Chargeable to CGC Claim--Reward for Extra Work & Effort Per Instructions GMS III."

4. On or about September 30, 1970, Robert E. Bartlome issued a personal check for \$750 payable to Mosher for Congress.

5. On or about September 30, 1970 Stanley J. Lepkowski issued a personal check for \$750 payable to Mosher for Congress.

6. On or about October 9, 1970, Robert E. Bartlome issued a personal check for \$1,000 payable to the Democratic Congressional Dinner Committee.

7. On or about October 12, 1970, Stanley J. Lepkowski issued a personal check for \$1,000 payable to the Democratic Congressional Dinner Committee.

8. In or about October, 1970, Robert E. Bartlome had a conversation with Gordon Stafford in which Bartlome told Stafford to issue a personal check for \$500 to the Bow for Congress Committee.

9. In or about October, 1970, Robert E. Bartlome had a conversation with Matthew E. Clark, Jr., in which Bartlome told Clark to issue a personal check for \$700 to the National Tribute to Senator Hartke.

10. In or about October, 1970, Robert E. Bartlome had a conversation with Erhard E. Eckert, in which Bartlome told Eckert to issue a personal check for \$300 to the National Tribute to Senator Hartke.

11. In or about November, 1971, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, authorized a gross bonus of \$5,000 before taxes were withheld to be paid to each of the following persons: Robert E. Bartlome, Matthew E. Clark, Jr., Robert L. Dibble, Stanley J. Lepkowski, and Gordon Stafford.

12. On or about February 1, 1972, Robert E. Bartlome issued a personal check for \$1,000 payable to the National Democratic Congressional Dinner.

13. On or about February 1, 1972, Stanley J. Lepkowski issued a personal check for \$1,000 payable to the National Democratic Congressional Dinner.

14. On or about February 26, 1972, Robert E. Bartlome issued a personal check for \$2,000 payable to the Senate/House Majority Dinner.

15. On or about February 26, 1972, Stanley J. Lepkowski issued a personal check for \$2,000 payable to the Senate/House Majority Dinner.

16. On or about February 29, 1972, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, gave A. David Baumhart, an employee of THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, a package of checks amounting to \$10,000 payable to the Senate/House Majority Dinner.

17. In or about April, 1972, the defendant GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, authorized a gross bonus of \$5,000 before taxes were withheld to be paid to each of the following persons: Robert E. Bartlome, Matthew E. Clark, Jr., Ian Cushenan, Robert L. Dibble, Daniel A. Kissel, Stanley J. Lepkowski, Gordon Stafford, and Roy F. Walker.

18. On or about April 6, 1972, Robert E. Bartlome issued a personal check for \$3,000 payable to a committee organized to support the Presidential candidacy of Richard M. Nixon in an election held on November 7, 1972.

19. On or about April 6, 1972, Stanley J. Lepkowski issued a personal check for \$3,200 payable to a committee

organized to support the Presidential candidacy of Richard M. Nixon, in an election held on November 7, 1972.

20. On or about April 6, 1972, Robert E. Bartlome gave a package of checks, including \$25,000 in checks from Robert E. Bartlome, Matthew E. Clark, Jr., Ian Cushenan, Robert L. Dibble, Daniel A. Kissel, Stanley J. Lepkowski, Gordon Stafford, and Roy F. Walker, to Ronald Slater, an employee of THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, and told Slater to deliver the checks to an agent of the Finance Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

21. In or about November, 1972, the defendant GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, had a discussion with Robert E. Bartlome and Stanley J. Lepkowski in which he directed them to submit fictitious expense vouchers and make the proceeds available for contributions to candidates in elections.

22. In or about July, 1973, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, directed Robert E. Bartlome and Stanley J. Lepkowski to issue personal checks in a total amount of \$500 payable to a committee organized to support the Senatorial candidacy of United States Senator Daniel K. Inouye.

23. In or about April, 1973, the defendant GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III, destroyed Robert E. Bartlome's records of bonuses paid to and contributions made by employees of the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

24. In or about June, 1973, Robert E. Bartlome signed a certificate that stated that his 1972 bonus of \$5,000 "was in no manner, either directly or indirectly,

conditioned upon or subject to the making by him of any contribution, whether charitable, political or otherwise."

All in violation of Section 371, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT II

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraph 1 and 2 and paragraph 5 of Count I of this indictment are incorporated in this count.

2. In or about September and October, 1970, in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, in his capacity as an officer of The American Shipbuilding Company, did willfully and unlawfully consent to the making of a contribution by The American Shipbuilding Company in connection with the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors and United States Senators and Representatives in Congress at the 1970 election, to wit: a contribution in the total amount of \$5,000 to the Mosher for Congress Committee.

All in violation of Section 610, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT III

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 and paragraph 5 of Count I of this indictment are incorporated in this count.

2. In or about October, 1970, in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, in his capacity as an officer of The American Shipbuilding Company, did willfully and unlawfully consent to the making of a contribution by The American Shipbuilding Company in connection with the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors and United States Senators and Representatives in Congress at the 1970 election, to wit: a contribution in the total amount of \$6,000 to the Democratic Congressional Dinner Committee.

All in violation of Section 610, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT IV

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 and paragraph 5 of Count I of this indictment are incorporated in this count.

2. In or about February, 1972, in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, in his capacity as an officer of The American Shipbuilding Company, did willfully and unlawfully consent to the making of a contribution by The American Shipbuilding Company in connection with the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors and United States Senators and Representatives in Congress at the 1972 election, to wit: a contribution in the total amount of \$5,000 to the Democratic Congressional Dinner Committee.

All in violation of Section 610, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT V

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 and paragraph 5 of Count I of this indictment are incorporated in this count.

2. In or about February, 1972, in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, in his capacity as an officer of The American Shipbuilding Company, did willfully and unlawfully consent to the making of a contribution by The American Shipbuilding Company in connection with the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors and United States Senators and Representatives in Congress at the 1972 election, to wit: a contribution in the total amount of \$10,000 to the Senate-House Majority Dinner.

All in violation of Section 610, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT VI

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraph 1 and 2 and paragraph 5 of Count I of this indictment are incorporated in this count.

2. In or about April 1972, in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, in his capacity as an officer of The American Shipbuilding Company, did willfully and unlawfully consent to the making of a contribution by The American Shipbuilding Company in connection with the election of Presidential and Vice Presidential electors and United States Senators and Representatives in Congress at the 1972 election, to wit: a contribution in the total amount of \$25,000 to committees organized to support the Presidential candidacy of Richard M. Nixon.

All in violation of Section 610, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT VII

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 5 of Count I of this indictment are incorporated in this count.

2. In or about September and October, 1970, in the Northern District of Ohio and elsewhere, the defendant, THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, did unlawfully make a contribution of \$5,000 in connection with the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors and United States Senators and Representatives in Congress at the 1970 election, by making said contribution to the Mosher for Congress Committee.

All in violation of Section 610, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT VIII

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

In or about August, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did willfully endeavor by means of misrepresentation, intimidation, and force and threats thereof to obstruct, delay, and prevent the communication of information relating to violations by The American Shipbuilding Company and its officers of criminal statutes of the United States, to wit, among others, Sections 371 and 610 of Title 18, United States Code, by Stanley J. Lepkowski to criminal investigators, that is, special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who were authorized by the Department of Justice to conduct and engage in investigations of violations of said statutes and who were then conducting and engaging in such an investigation, as GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, well knew.

All in violation of Section 1510, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT IX

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

In or about August, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did willfully endeavor by means of misrepresentation, intimidation, and force and threats thereof to obstruct, delay, and prevent the communication of information relating to violations by The American Shipbuilding Company and its officers of criminal statutes, to wit, among others, Sections 371 and 610 of Title 18, United States Code, by Robert L. Dibble, to criminal investigators, that is, special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who were authorized by the Department of Justice to conduct and engage in investigations of violations of said statutes and who were then conducting and engaging in such an investigation, as GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, well knew.

All in violation of Section 1510, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT X

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. On or about August 28, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, Matthew E. Clark, Jr., did knowingly and willfully make false, fictitious and fraudulent statements and representations to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, which Department was then conducting an investigation into a matter within its jurisdiction, namely, possible violations by The American Shipbuilding Company and its officers, of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 610, and other federal statutes in that Clark falsely stated that he inquired of Robert E. Bartlome how Clark would go about making a contribution to the re-election campaign of Richard M. Nixon and that he chose one of the committees to which he would contribute from a list provided by Bartlome.

2. In or about late August, 1973, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully aid, abet, counsel, command, induce, procure, and cause Matthew E. Clark, Jr., to make the false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements and representations described in paragraph 1 of this count.

All in violation of Sections 2 and 1001 of Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT XI

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. On or about August 28, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, Ian R. Cushenan did knowingly and willfully make false, fictitious and fraudulent statements and representations to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, which Department was then conducting an investigation into a matter within its jurisdiction, namely, possible violations by The American Shipbuilding Company and its officers, of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 610, and other federal statutes, in that Cushenan falsely stated that his contribution to the 1972 Presidential campaign of Richard M. Nixon was motivated solely by his own desire to make a contribution to Mr. Nixon and that he was in a financial position to make such a contribution.

2. In or about late August, 1973, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully aid, abet, counsel, command, induce, procure, and cause Ian R. Cushenan to make the false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements and representations described in paragraph 1 of this count.

All in violation of Sections 2 and 1001 of Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT XII

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. On or about August 13, 1973, a federal grand jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia was duly empanelled and sworn and, at all times material to this count, was investigating, among other things, possible violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371 and 610.

2. From on or about August 31, 1973 to in or about early September, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did corruptly and by threats and force endeavor to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice, in that the said GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, knowing that Robert E. Bartlome was to be a witness before the aforementioned Grand Jury, urged, advised, and counselled Robert E. Bartlome to give false testimony before the Grand Jury in relation to its investigation.

All in violation of Section 1503, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT XIII

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraph 1 of Count XII of this indictment was incorporated in this Count.

2. From in or about the Labor Day Weekend, 1973 to in or about early September, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did corruptly and by threats and force endeavor to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice, in that the said GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, knowing that Stanley J. Lepkowski was to be a witness before the aforementioned Grand Jury, urged, advised, and counselled Stanley J. Lepkowski to give false testimony before the Grand Jury in relation to its investigation.

All in violation of Section 1503, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT XIV

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraph 1 of Count XII of this indictment are incorporated in this Count.

2. From in or about the Labor Day Weekend, 1973 to in or about early September, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did corruptly and by threats and force endeavor to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice in that said GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, knowing that Matthew E. Clark, Jr., was to be a witness before the aforementioned Grand Jury, urged, advised, and counselled Matthew E. Clark, Jr., to give false testimony before the Grand Jury in relation to its investigation.

All in violation of Section 1503, Title 18, United States Code.

COUNT XV

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES:

1. The allegations contained in paragraph 1 of Count XII of this indictment are incorporated in this Count.

2. From in or about the Labor Day Weekend, 1973 to in or about early September, 1973, in the Northern District of Ohio, the defendant, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, did corruptly and by threats and force endeavor to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice in that the said GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, knowing that Robert L. Dibble was to be a witness before the aforementioned Grand Jury urged, advised, and counselled Robert L. Dibble to give false testimony before the Grand Jury in relation to its investigation.

All in violation of Section 1503, Title 18, United States Code.

A TRUE BILL

W. S. W.
Foreman

Leon Jaworski
LEON JAWORSKI
Special Prosecutor

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 19 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
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Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 005 CV CODE

8:30 PM URGENT 4-19-74 SLO

TO DIRECTOR

56-4737

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM CLEVELAND

56-83 (P)

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER.

ELECTION LAWS (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-WATERGATE UNIT).

OO: WASHINGTON FIELD

U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, ADVISED ON THIS
DATE, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER APPEARED BEFORE US MAGISTRATE
HERBERT T. MAHER, CLEVELAND, WITH HIS ATTORNEYS

OF WASHINGTON, D.C. AND OF CLEVELAND.

STEINBRENNER ENTERED INNOCENT PLEA TO 14 COUNT INDICTMENT

AND RELEASED ON PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE AND PRELIMINARY HEARING
SET FOR MAY 22, 1974 IN USDC, CLEVELAND.

END

HOLD

TJT FBI AWASH DC ACK FOR 2

REC 107 56-4737-31
APR 23 1974

18 APR 23 1974

67 APR 20 1974

Airtel

1- FOF

1- Mr.

b6

b7C

TO: SAC, WFO

4/19/74

FROM: Director, FBI (56-4737)

① AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)
OO: WFO

Rerep of SA dated 4/8/74 at Cleveland.

"The Washington Post" issue of 4/19/74 contained an article reporting that

of American Ship Building Company, pled guilty in U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., 4/18/74, concerning an illegal campaign contribution of \$25,000. Speculation is offered in this article that he will appear as a Government witness against Steinbrenner.

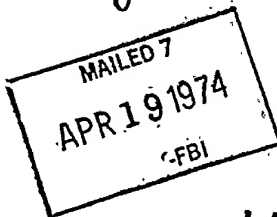
b6
b7C

If not already done, WFO should ascertain the details of the charge and plea in this matter and follow prosecution of .

1- Cleveland (56-83)(info)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
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Intell. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

AGB/amm (6)



REC-24

EX-113

APR 20 1974

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel

1- FOF
1- Mr.

b6
b7C

4/30/74

TO: SAC, Cleveland (56-83)

FROM: Director, FBI (56-4737)

① AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)
OO: WFO

b6
b7C

ReButelcal to Cleveland 4/30/74.

The Special Prosecution Force has expressed concern that in future prosecution in this matter the defense may pose the objection that excessive local news coverage would prejudice successful prosecution. In order to evaluate the situation, the Special Prosecution Force requested it be furnished legible copies of the newspaper articles concerning this case appearing in the local Cleveland newspapers.

In accordance with retelcal, Cleveland should review its file and if it is believed the file contains a majority of articles with respect to this case, copies should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination. The Special Prosecution Force requests that the period of 1/1/73 to the present be covered.

1- WFO (info)

EX-117

NOTE: Above request of SPF was received by SA FBIHQ, from Mr. SPF, 4/30/74; retelcal was made by SA to ASAC Wells, CV.

MAILED 8

APR 30 1974

FBI

REC-15

56-4737-33

18 MAY 2 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

JJC/amm (6)

56 MAY 8 1974

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

F B I

Date:

4/25/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Svst.	
Ext. Affairs	
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Ident.	
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Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (56-4737)

FROM: SAC, WFO (56-311) (P)

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
 GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
 ELECTION LAWS
 (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-WATERGATE UNIT)
 (OO:WFO)

ReBuairtel to WFO, 4/19/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Cleveland is one copy
 of an Information charging [redacted] with Violation of
 Title 18, Section 610 of United States Code.

For information of the Bureau the Information was
 filed in the presence of [redacted] on April 18, 1974, at which
 time he entered a guilty plea to the charge. The plea was
 accepted by U. S. District Court Judge GEORGE L. HART, who
 released [redacted] on his own recognizance and ordered a pre-
 sentence investigation.

WFO will follow disposition of this matter.

② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 1 - Cleveland (56-23) (Enc. 1)
 1 - WFO

AJL:lb
 (4)

REC-16

18 APR 30 1974

EX-113

FBI 52 80

6 - [signature]

51 MAY 09 1974
 Approved: [signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

4/25/74

AIRTEL

*1- Am ship
1- Stat folder*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (56-4737)

FROM: SAC, WFO (56-311) (P)

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-WATERGATE UNIT)
(OO:WFO)

ReBuairtel to WFO, 4/19/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Cleveland is one copy of an Information charging [redacted] with Violation of Title 18, Section 610 of United States Code.

For information of the Bureau the Information was filed in the presence of [redacted] on April 18, 1974, at which time he entered a guilty plea to the charge. The plea was accepted by U. S. District Court Judge GEORGE L. HART, who released [redacted] on his own recognizance and ordered a pre-sentence investigation.

b6
b7C

WFO will follow disposition of this matter.

*1- cc enc for T
1- cc " " Stat folder
RC*

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Cleveland (56-83) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - WFO

AJL:lb
(4)

Cjm

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
Plaintiff,)

V.)

NO.)

18 U.S.C. §§ 3, 610)

[REDACTED])
Defendant.)

INFORMATION

b6
b7C

THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR CHARGES:

1. The American Shipbuilding Company is and was, at all times material to this information a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

2. From on or about June 1, 1973, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of the filing of this information, the defendant, [REDACTED], is and was the [REDACTED] of The American Shipbuilding Company.

3. George M. Steinbrenner, III, is and was, at all times material to this information, an officer, to wit, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of The American Shipbuilding Company, and was acting in that capacity.

4. In or about April, 1972, George M. Steinbrenner, III, in his capacity as an officer of The American Shipbuilding Company did willfully and unlawfully in violation of 18 United States Code, Section 610, consent to the making of a contribution by The American Shipbuilding Company in connection with the election of Presidential and Vice Presidential electors and United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, to wit: a contribution in the total amount of \$25,000 to committees organized to support the Presidential

candidacy of Richard M. Nixon in the general election held on November 7, 1972.

5. In or about August, 1973 and early September, 1973, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the defendant, [] knowing that George M. Steinbrenner, III, had committed an offense against the United States, to wit, the violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 610, set forth in paragraph 4, did relieve, comfort, and assist Steinbrenner in order to hinder and prevent Steinbrenner's apprehension, trial, and punishment by using, among others, the following means:

[] conveyed a false and misleading explanation of the \$25,000 contribution described in paragraph 4 to employees of The American Shipbuilding Company to enable said employees to give this story to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who were then investigating possible violations of Title 18, United States Code, Section 610. Further, with the knowledge and consent of Steinbrenner, [] conveyed to an Assistant Special Prosecutor of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, Department of Justice, a false and misleading explanation of the \$25,000 contribution by The American Shipbuilding Company at a time when said Assistant Special Prosecutor was conducting an authorized investigation into possible violations of Title 18, United States Code, Section 610 in connection with said contribution.

All in violation of Sections 3 and 610 of Title 18, United States Code.

LEON JAWORSKI
Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution
Force
1425 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

b6
b7C

1- Mr.

b6
b7C

May 7, 1974

REC-115

56-4737-35 COURIER SERVICE

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE H. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS

In accordance with the request of
 Special Prosecution Force, on April 30, 1974,
enclosed herewith are two copies each of newspaper
articles concerning this case which appeared in the
local Cleveland, Ohio, newspapers. While the enclosed
material may not contain all the pertinent articles,
it is believed the vast majority is represented.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosures

b6
b7C

NOTE: Original and one forwarded with encls to SPF by
0-4 this date; one cc to WFO for information by 0-7 this
date.

JJC/amm (5)

56-4737

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

BY COURIER SVG.
MAY 8 P.M.
FBI

53 MAY 22 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 5-1-74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority).

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (56-83)
SUBJECT: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT)
OO: WFO

Re Bureau telcall to Cleveland, 4-30-74.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four (4) copies and for WFO one (1) copy each of an LHM captioned above, comprised of articles appearing in Greater Cleveland, Ohio, area newspapers concerning captioned matter.

It is noted that these articles were previously furnished the Bureau.

- Handwritten: LHM to SPF (encl) CLEWFO JIC/amm 5/1/74*
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - WFO (Enc. 1)
2 - Cleveland

MVH/ham
(6)

REC-115

56-473735

6 MAY 6 1974

Approved: FCF Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

May 1, 1974

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

Set forth below are photostatic copies of newspapers articles which have appeared in Greater Cleveland, Ohio, area newspapers relating to GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER of the American Ship Building Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

ENCLOSURE

56-4737-35

(Mount Clipping in space Below)

8 at AmShip subpoenaed in Nixon campaign gift probe

Eight officials of the American Ship Building Co. here have been subpoenaed by the Watergate grand jury which is investigating corporate contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

The Washington Post reported that the Watergate special prosecution force is investigating \$25,000 in contributions by the eight to the Nixon campaign, all made April 6, 1972, the day before the stiff new federal disclosure law took effect.

Associate Special Prosecutor Thomas F. McBride disclosed, the Post said, that the eight men listed as having put up the money were "reimbursed by corporate bonuses" on the same day. McBride is a member of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox's staff.

The eight were ordered to testify yesterday, but won a two-week delay from U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica in Washington to allow them time to obtain lawyers.

In Cleveland, George M. Steinbrenner III, American Ship chairman and chief executive officer, declined to discuss the matter.

A spokesman for Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox in Washington also declined to discuss what the eight men would be questioned about, the Associated Press reported.

The officials were identified as Robert E. Bartlome, secretary; Matthew E. Clark Jr.; Ian R. Cushenan; Robert L. Dible, a division vice president; Daniel A. Kissel, a division treasurer; Stanley J. Lepkowski, a division treasurer; Gordon Stafford, and Roy F. Walker Jr.

The subpoenas were disclosed when the company lawyer, Timothy F. McMahon, filed a motion asking for the two-week delay.

Several major companies recently have confessed making contributions to Nixon's re-election campaign in violation of laws prohibiting corporate contributions.

McMahon said in his motion that he met on Tuesday with Cox's staff and was told "that a definite conflict of interest would be presented" if McMahon continued to represent the eight men.

McMahon said American Ship officers first told him last month that the company might become involved in the Watergate investigation. He said he advised the officers to cooperate with the investigation.

All eight have been interviewed by the FBI, McMahon said. The subpoenas were served starting Aug. 31.

Two of the eight American Ship Building officials named at the hearing — Kissel and Walker — were listed earlier this year in a partial disclosure of pre-April 7 contributors to the Nixon campaign.

Kissel was recorded as having given \$3,500 and Walker and his wife another \$3,500 for the President's re-election, both on April 6.

(Indicate page and newspaper, city, state)

Pg. 1-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 9-6-73

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws
or

Classification: Cleveland

Submitting: ☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How Steinbrenner's gift came to light

By ROBERT CRATER
Press Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Disclosure that Cleveland shipbuilder George M. Steinbrenner III was on a hidden list of big donors to President Nixon's 1972 campaign relates to what newsmen here refer to as "Rosemary's Baby."

"Rosemary's Baby," the name of a best-seller and hit movie, depicted the mother of a baby sired by the devil and who, because of her love, failed to destroy the blighted infant.

The story is likened to the failure of Rose Mary Woods, Nixon's secretary, to dispose of her copy of the VIP contributor list.

As a result, it was revealed this week that Steinbrenner, president of American Ship Building Co., and seven of his employees gave a total of \$100,000 to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CRP).

Here's how it all happened, according to Kenneth Guido, an attorney for Common Cause, a self-styled "people's lobby":

Common Cause lawyers took a sworn statement from Hugh Sloan, then CRP treasurer, on May 25. Sloan revealed the existence of the list of some 2000 big contributors to CRP prior to Apr. 7 when a federal law requiring disclosure of all such donations went into effect.

Sloan said former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, then CRP finance chairman, had a list, adding casually that Miss Woods had another.

Stans told Common Cause he destroyed his, and the lawyers turned to the White House. They asked Leonard Garment, then special consultant to Nixon, for Rose Mary Woods' copy.

After several days without action, Common Cause attorneys offered to subpoena the list as part of their action pending in Federal Court. Garment quickly sent the list to Common Cause.

Under court orders Common Cause cannot disclose names on the list, but the Watergate Grand Jury obtained it through a court order. This week an attorney for the eight employees of American Ship Building revealed their \$25,000 in contributions when the attorney obtained a postponement of their appearance before the Grand Jury until Sept. 19.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Pg. 5-B
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building Company; George M. Steinbrenner

Date: 9-8-73
Edition: Final
Author: Robert Crater
Editor: Thomas L. Boardman
Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws
or
Classification: Cleveland
Submitting:

☐ Being Investigated

Steinbrenner has acknowledged he delivered the \$25,000 and his \$75,000 to the Nixon campaign, denying he had done anything wrong.

"If it had not been for the Common Cause suit and the discovery that Miss Woods had the list, the financing of the campaign by hidden contributions might not have come to light," said Guido.

Guido said the names of all of the contributors will become public when the list is turned over to the clerk of the House of Representatives on Sept. 28.

"Until then, we cannot discuss any names on the list," he said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner says he gave to Nixon to help Cleveland

By ROY MEYERS

George Steinbrenner, president of American Shipbuilding Co., told The Press today that a \$75,000 personal contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign was made to help the City of Cleveland.



STEINBRENNER

"I felt that Cleveland needed an input to the White House," said Steinbrenner. "Boston has one of the most Democratic mayors in the country and it gets far more federal assistance than Cleveland."

Steinbrenner emphatically denied reports that he sought favorable treatment from the White House in a cost overrun dispute.

The dispute involved a \$5.4 million cost overrun on an oceanographic survey vessel built for the Government.

"That was a dead issue," said Steinbrenner. "The only recourse we had was to go to court. And that's what we did."

The \$75,000 contribution was in addition to \$25,000 donated by eight American Ship executives. The eight have been subpoenaed to testify before the Watergate Grand Jury.

The Watergate prosecutors are reported to be checking into the possibility that the \$25,000 was reimbursed to the executives by American Ship, a violation of federal law.

Steinbrenner declined comment on any aspect of the executives' donations.

Steinbrenner, long associated with Democratic fund-raising activities and a close friend of Sen. Edward Kennedy, said he had felt Nixon was a good president.

The Washington Star-News yesterday reported that Steinbrenner had expressed his views on Nixon to the eight executives and said "I'll match you guys three-to-one."

"I'm sure they were aware of my feelings about Nixon," said Steinbrenner. "But I don't recall saying anything about a three-to-one donation ratio."

Steinbrenner said he was approached about the \$75,000 by a college classmate, Thomas Evans of the New York law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander.

Nixon and former Attorney General John Mitchell are former members of the firm.

Steinbrenner said Evans introduced him to Herbert Kalmbach, Nixon's personal attorney, late in March of 1972.

He said Kalmbach referred to the cost overrun case by saying "I know you have a problem. It's a difficult one."

"I was told the money would be considered as a good-sized donation, said Steinbrenner. "But later I found out it was peanuts. Look at all the \$250,000 contributions made."

Steinbrenner verified that the money was donated before the Apr. 7 deadline requiring full disclosure. It was made in the form of 25 checks of \$3000 each to 25 different committees.

"I thought Nixon had been a good president, added Steinbrenner. "He was the first president since 1930 to help the maritime industry."

Steinbrenner said he met Nixon only once, in a reception line at a White House dinner. The invitation came after the \$75,000 donation.

Asked if he still harbored the same feelings about Nixon's presidency, Steinbrenner replied: "No comment."

(Indicate page, no. newspaper, city)

Pg. 9-D
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 9-7-73
Edition: Final
Author: Roy Meyers
Editor: Thomas L. Boardman
Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cleveland
☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Immunity is granted eight at AmShip in Nixon gift

By Robert J. Havel
Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON — Eight officers and employees of American Ship Building Co. of Cleveland who received corporate bonuses on the same day they made secret contributions to President Nixon's re-election committee have been granted immunity from prosecution by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The gifts were part of a secret \$100,000 donation by company officials given at the same time the firm was trying unsuccessfully to get payment of a \$5-million overrun on a government contract. The funds included a personal contribution of \$75,000 from Board Chairman George M. Steinbrenner III, who has been a top Democratic money raiser.

Cox has clamped a tight lid of secrecy on his investigations. However, Daniel Flannery, lawyer for two of the eight, confirmed that Robert E. Bartolme, company secretary, and Stanley J. Lepkowski, treasurer, had been granted immunity at their appearance before a special grand jury on Wednesday. Flannery said the two are not scheduled for further grand jury appearances at this time.

The lawyer for the other six could not be reached, but other sources said they, too, had been granted immunity.

The six are Gordon Stafford, executive vice president; Daniel A. Kissel, treasurer for the firm's fleet of cargo ships; Ian R. Cushenan, Matthew E. Clark Jr., Robert L. Dibble, and Roy F. Walker.

The eight gave a total of \$25,000 in checks of \$3,000 and \$3,500 on the same day they received similar bonuses. The entire \$100,000 was delivered on April 6, 1972, the day before a stringent campaign reporting law went into effect.

Steinbrenner, who could not be reached for comment last night, has acknowledged giving bonuses to company officers but not for political purposes. He has denied any wrongdoing and has not been subpoenaed by Cox.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 5-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

Date: 9-21-73

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Immunity given in Amship probe

By JAMES GROHL
Press Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Immunity from prosecution on criminal or civil charges has been granted the employees and officials of the Lorain-based American Ship Building Co. currently testifying before the Special Watergate Grand Jury.

The jury is probing secret contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Watergate prosecutors want to know if company bonuses paid to some employees intended to reimburse them for individual campaign contributions, a long-whispered practice in business circles that violates federal law.

Appearing yesterday before the Grand Jury in Federal Court were Gordon Stafford, the Lorain-based firm's executive vice president; Robert E. Bartolme, secretary; Stanley J. Lepkowski, treasurer; and employees Ian R. Cushenan, Matthew E. Clark Jr., Robert L. Dibble, Roy F. Walker and David A. Kissel.

George M. Steinbrenner III, the firm's chairman and an active fund-raiser for most Democratic causes, has not been subpoenaed to testify.

It is not known if or when Steinbrenner will be summoned or if he too will be granted immunity. He has retained Washington counsel.

Although Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox has clamped a tight secrecy lid on Grand Jury proceedings, it was learned that at least one more American Ship employee has been subpoenaed. His identity was not immediately known. prosecution in exchange for open testimony.

The eight who are known to have testified were subpoenaed over the Labor Day weekend, but won a delay in appearing following a quick appeal to Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica.

Steinbrenner has acknowledged delivering \$100,000 to Nixon's campaign fund shortly before April 7, 1972, when a new federal law requiring an accounting of all campaign contributions went into effect.

The amount, Watergate prosecutors believe, included \$75,000 attributed to him and the remainder to employees. Prosecution sources have reported that the eight witnesses named earlier each received company bonuses about the same time their personal contributions were made.

Steinbrenner has acknowledged his company occasionally distributes bonuses to employees, but has denied any suggestions are made that they use the extra money for political purposes.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1-A

Cleveland Press

Cleveland, Ohio

Date: 9-20-73

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas L. Boardman

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 AmShip Executives Given Immunity In Nixon Fund Case

By RICHARD G. THOMAS

Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two high-ranking American Ship Building Co. executives have been granted immunity from prosecution in the government's probe of possibly illegal contributions by AmShip officials to the 1972 Nixon reelection campaign, The Journal learned today.

They are Robert E. Bartlome, secretary, and Stanley J. Lepkowski, treasurer. Their lawyer, Washington attorney Dennis Flannery, confirmed that they have agreed to become government witnesses in exchange for immunity against any criminal charges brought in the case.

Bartlome and Lepkowski were among several company executives who testified yesterday before a federal grand jury empaneled by the Watergate task force headed by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox. The grand jury is probing illegal financial activities related to last year's presidential campaigns.

Cox's task force is interested in the AmShip officials because of the back-door method company officials used to contribute to President Nixon's reelection effort.



ROBERT BARTLOME

Eight executives, including Lepkowski and Bartlome, contributed a total of \$25,000 out of their own pockets in early April of last year, then were immediately reimbursed by the company in the form of "bonuses," according to court records.

CAMP-AIGN donations by corporations violate federal law, but it is not known whether Cox's office is convinced that the AmShip contributions were actually corporate contributions.



STANLEY LEPKOWSKI

Court records also show that the \$25,000 contribution was accompanied by \$75,000 given to Nixon's campaign by AmShip chairman George M. Steinbrenner III.

The \$100,000 is reported to have arrived in the hands of Nixon fund-raisers on April 6, the day before the new Federal Election Campaign Act became law. By getting in under the deadline the AmShip officials' contributions were not subject to public disclosure.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Journal
Lorain, Ohio
pg. 3

Date: 9-20-73
Edition:
Author
Editor: IRVING LERBOWITZ
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated:

Steinbrenner has acknowledged that the \$100,000 was contributed after a meeting he had with Herbert W. Kalmbach, then the President's personal attorney. Steinbrenner has denied any wrongdoing.

The money was contributed at a time when AmShip was trying to get the government to pay it \$5.4 million in "cost overruns" on a contract it had to build the Researcher, an oceanographic research vessel. The company never obtained the government payment and, in fact, ended up paying about \$230,000 in penalties for late delivery of the ship.

The fact that Cox's office has granted immunity to the two American Ship Building officials suggests that government lawyers feel there is probably basis for prosecution, according to one source close to the investigation.

It could not be learned whether any company officials in addition to Lepkowski and Bartlome have been granted immunity.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

50 Ohioans gave for Nixon just before disclosure deadline

By Robert J. Havel
Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON — About 50 Ohioans, including several Cleveland corporate officials, gave nearly half a million dollars to President Nixon's re-election campaign in the last few days before a new campaign disclosure law went into effect April 7, 1972.

Many of the donors were identified for the first time yesterday after Nixon's re-election committee, under court order, made public a list of contributors of \$100 or more in the 27-day period preceding April 7, 1972.

Several of the Ohioans are officials of corporations in a variety of industries: oil, steel, construction, rubber, broadcasting, banking and publishing. The list could have special significance if any of the donors used corporate funds, which is illegal.

The Ohioan making the largest gift to Nixon in that period — \$100,000 — was Loren Berry, chairman of L. M. Berry & Co. of Dayton. The firm was identified by Common Cause, the "people's lobby" that forced the disclosure, as a telephone directory advertising firm.

The largest gift from a Cleveland — \$75,000 — came from George M. Steinbrenner, board chairman of the American Shipbuilding Co. The gift from Steinbrenner, a former Democratic contributor, had been previously identified, as was another \$25,000 from eight American Ship officials. The latter gift is under investigation by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Several Republic Steel Corp. officials were listed as \$1,000 donors for the period. They include Thomas F. Patton, former board chairman and now a director; Willis B. Boyer, chairman and chief executive officer; R. E. Waldo, vice president and secretary; E. A. Murray, senior vice president, and H. L. Allen, who retired in January as senior vice president.

Other \$1,000 donors included Robert O. Bergen Jr., a Price Waterhouse & Co. accountant who headed the 1971 United Torch drive; E. Clare Weber, who retired April 1 as a partner in the former Weber-Alder Insurance Agency, 1 Erieview Plaza, agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, and Jerome Blonder, president of the former Imperial Wallpaper Mill Inc.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 6-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 9-30-73

Edition: Final

Author: Robert J. Havel

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:

or Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

The list of other Clevelanders contributing \$1,000 or more to Nixon in the March 10-April 6 period was topped by Mr. and Mrs. David Ingalls, who gave \$6,000. Ingalls is vice chairman of the Taft Broadcasting Co. A man identified as "G. Biddle" of the Oglebay Norton Co. gave \$3,000.

Elsewhere in Ohio, the Timken steel family in Canton and Marathon Oil Co. people of Findlay were active. On April 6, contributions totaling \$44,000 came in from five Canton residents. They were W. R. Timken, board chairman of the Timken Co., \$14,000; Louise B. Timken, \$12,000; William R. Timken Jr., vice president of the Timken Co., \$8,000; W. J. Timken, \$5,000, and Edith Toot, \$5,000.

On April 5, John C. Donnell, president of Marathon Oil, gave \$14,000, and on the same day, checks totaling \$16,000 came in from 13 Findlay residents. The 13 were listed together in the Nixon committee report.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell DeYoung of Akron gave \$5,000. He is chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Other gifts in that period from Akron rubber officials, previously reported by The Plain Dealer were Harvey Firestone Jr., retired chairman and president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., \$18,712; Raymond Firestone, board chairman, \$63,441, and "employees of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.," \$40,000.

In Columbus, seven members of the Wolfe family, which owns the Columbus Dispatch and has extensive banking interests, gave \$25,000 in cash. Mr. and Mrs. Karl R. Bendetsen of Hamilton contributed \$7,500. He is chairman of Champion International Corp., a plywood, lumber and paper products firm.

Cincinnati contributors included Louis Nippert, \$3,000; Roger Drackett, \$5,000; Louise P. Tate, \$1,000, and Louis R. Fiore, \$1,000.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below).

50 Ohioans gave for Nixon just before disclosure deadline

By Robert J. Havel
Plain Dealer Bureau

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Many of the donors were identified for the first time yesterday after Nixon's re-election committee, under court order, made public a list of contributors of \$100 or more in the 27-day period preceding April 7, 1972.

Several of the Ohioans are officials of corporations in a variety of industries: oil, steel, construction, rubber, broadcasting, banking and publishing. The list could have special significance if any of the donors used corporate funds, which is illegal.

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Several Republic Steel Corp. officials were listed as \$1,000 donors for the period. They include Thomas F. Patton, former board chairman and now a director; Willis B. Boyer, chairman and chief executive officer; R. E. Waldo, vice president and secretary; E. A. Murray, senior vice president, and H. L. Allen, who retired in January as senior vice president.

Other \$1,000 donors included Robert O. Bergen Jr., a Price Waterhouse & Co. accountant who headed the 1971 United Torch drive; E. Clare Weber, who retired April 1 as a partner in the former Weber-Alder Insurance Agency, 1 Erieview Plaza, agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, and Jerome Blonder, president of the former Imperial Wallpaper Mill Inc.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 6-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 9-30-73

Edition: Final

Author: Robert J. Havel

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:

or

Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

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Elsewhere in Ohio, the Timken steel family in Canton and Marathon Oil Co. people of Findlay were active. On April 6, contributions totaling \$44,000 came in from five Canton residents. They were W. R. Timken, board chairman of the Timken Co., \$14,000; Louise B. Timken, \$12,000; William R. Timken Jr., vice president of the Timken Co., \$8,000; W. J. Timken, \$5,000, and Edith Toot, \$5,000.

On April 5, John C. Donnell, president of Marathon Oil, gave \$14,000, and on the same day, checks totaling \$16,000 came in from 12 Findlay residents. The 12 were listed together in the Nixon committee report.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell DeYoung of Akron gave \$5,000. He is chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Other gifts in that period from Akron rubber officials, previously reported by The Plain Dealer were Harvey Firestone Jr., retired chairman and president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., \$48,712; Raymond Firestone, board chairman, \$63,441, and "employees of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.," \$40,000.

In Columbus, seven members of the Wolfe family, which owns the Columbus Dispatch and has extensive banking interests, gave \$25,000 in cash. Mr. and Mrs. Karl R. Bendetsen of Hamilton contributed \$7,500. He is chairman of Champion International Corp., a plywood, lumber and paper products firm.

Cincinnati contributors included Louis Nippert, \$8,000; Roger Drackett, \$5,000; Louise P. Tate, \$1,000, and Louis R. Fiore, \$1,000.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NIXON CAMPAIGN NAMES SECRET CONTRIBUTORS

L.A. Times/Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President yesterday named early contributors who gave President Nixon \$19.9 million, many believing they would never be publicly identified.

The contributions included \$1,470,000 in cash, about one-third of which was contributed illegally by corporations and which has been refunded.

The cash contributions also included \$76,000 from persons involved in natural gas deals with the Soviet Union, large sums from other oil men, substantial sums from persons whose interests are affected by federal actions and gifts from presumed Democrats.

The committee also named the contributors to one of the financial affiliates of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. It complied with a court order obtained by Common Cause, the citizen lobby, in a bitterly contested court suit.

A record \$60.2 million was raised to re-elect the President, nearly twice what was raised to get him through both the primary and general elections in 1968, records of the finance committee showed.

The figure, which the committee said does not include money raised by the Republican National Finance Committee, its associated committees, Democrats for Nixon or the 1972 Convention Arrangements Committee, compares to \$34.2 million said to have been raised in 1968.

Expenditures for Nixon's re-election also far eclipsed 1968 spending, \$56.1 million compared to \$33 million.

Whatever is left of the 1972 campaign surplus of \$4.1 million "after an litigation is concluded" in connection with the campaign will be turned over to national committees of the Republican party, the Nixon committee said.

Four Ohio corporate officials and a group of employees of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in Akron secretly gave \$327,153.

George Steinbrenner, board chairman of American Shipbuilding Co. and an erstwhile Democratic fund raiser, gave \$75,000. The gift was previously disclosed.

Loren Berry, chairman of L.M. Berry & Co. of Dayton, gave \$100,000, in addition to \$2,000 that was previously reported.

Harvey Firestone Jr., retired chairman and president of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, \$48,712; Raymond Firestone, board chairman of Firestone, \$63,441, and "employees of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., \$40,000.

Kent H. Smith of Gates Mills, retired chairman of Lubrizol Corp., gave \$244,000. That gift was previously disclosed.

There were a few surprises insofar as top contributors were concerned. The leader, as expected, continues to be W. Clement Stone, the Chicago insurance tycoon who gave Nixon \$2 million before April 7, 1972, when a new election-financing disclosure law took effect.

The primary importance of the list could prove to be in its naming of corporate executives, if some of them turn out to have given corporate funds disguised as personal gifts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1-A
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building
Company; George W.
Steinbrenner

Date: 9-29-73
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Thomas Vail
Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cleveland
☐ Being Investigated

Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox has been making an investigation of corporate contributions, forbidden by the federal criminal code.

Currency contributions have become suspect to the point that the Senate, in passing an election-financing reform bill in July, prohibited them in sums exceeding \$50.

The finance committee filed an audited statement of expenditures as well as income with the clerk of the House of Representatives, who administered the limited disclosure law in effect until April 7, 1972, the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

The clerk got the document 35 minutes before the court-ordered deadline of 5 p.m. EDT. The committee said preparation of the paper was so difficult that it could be completed on time only with extra-ordinary effort.

The papers included a single-spaced, 100-page list of contributors who gave \$17.7 million in checks and stocks. The list gives no summary by name of contributor, is not in alphabetical order and identifies by occupation or principal place of business.

However, Common Cause provided a preliminary analysis, supplementing one made by the Washington Post.

Common Cause chairman John W. Gardner, in a press conference, said the information released should have been made public "as a routine matter well over a year ago. To withhold it from the American people was a violation of law."

The contributions included \$950,000 in trust funds handled by Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's personal lawyer, most had been left over from the 1968 campaign.

The committee, headed by former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, insisted that pre-April 7 transactions were excluded from the Corrupt Practices Act.

The list shows the Nixon campaign got a \$30,000 secret cash contribution from a convicted felon, Miami real estate developer Calvin Kovens, who was sentenced to prison along with then-Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa for defrauding the union's pension fund.

Kovens was released on parole early last year, before serving his complete term. His parole came to public attention last summer, when documents obtained by the Senate Watergate Committee reportedly showed that White House counsel Charles W. Colson, President Nixon's friend Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, and former Sen. George Smathers of Florida had taken an interest in his early release.

The committee, in a surprise disclosure of large refunds, said without explanation that it had returned \$200,000 to C. Arnholt Smith, an old friend of Nixon, and \$250,000 to communications magnate Cornelius V. Whitney.

The Internal Revenue Service recently filed a \$22.8 million tax assessment against Smith, a San Diego banker and entrepreneur who controls the Westgate-California Corp.

The Smith gift was said to have been received and returned in March 1972. Whitney's was made in June 1971 and returned in December 1971. Neither man could be reached.

The secret contributions were made in a 5½-week period in March and April 1972 when it was widely assumed there was no law requiring the disclosure of financial contributions.

The last day of February was the end of the final reporting period of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

The successor disclosure law now in effect, the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971, was not signed by President Nixon until the last day for doing so, Feb. 7, 1972. The effective date was 90 days later.

During this period, finance committee Chairman Maurice Stans and his aides made an all-out effort to raise funds. They assured prospective contributors that their identities need never be disclosed.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Campaign gifts probed

Watergate committee to call AmShip execs

By Robert J. Havel

Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON—Eight executives of the American Shipbuilding Co. are expected to be called to testify before the Senate Watergate Committee about their contributions to the Nixon re-election campaign.

"American Ship is going to be the 'guinea-pig corporation,'" a committee source said. "They are going to be used as a classic example of how corporate officials are leaned on for political contributions."

The eight have been granted immunity from prosecution by the committee in return for their testimony. Similar immunity had been given them by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox before he was fired by President Nixon.

David Dorsen, head of the campaign-financing phase of the Senate Watergate investigation, declined to say when the eight would be called. The public hearings are not expected to resume before Nov. 5.

However, the source said the panel was planning to call all eight for public testimony.

The eight employees contributed \$25,000 to Nixon's campaign last year in separate checks of about \$3,000 each. They were reportedly given corporate bonuses on the same day in amounts identical to their contributions.

Use of corporate funds for political purposes is illegal. George M. Steinbrenner III, board chairman of AmShip, has denied the bonuses were for reimbursement.

Steinbrenner himself, a former Democratic fund raiser, gave a \$75,000 personal contribution to Nixon last year. He was reportedly the ultimate target of the Cox investigators in the AmShip case. Dorsen would neither confirm nor deny that Steinbrenner would be called before the Senate Committee.

Use of corporate bonuses has long been rumored as a ploy to make illegal corporate gifts to a political campaign. But the practice has never been prosecuted in the courts.

Last summer, Braniff Airways, Inc., admitted that it had reimbursed executives for \$40,000 they had given in campaign contributions to Nixon. No other firms have admitted such an arrangement, although other corporations have confessed to direct gifts from corporate funds.

Dorsen declined to say if any other Ohio firms were being investigated.

The eight AmShip employees are Robert E. Bartolme, Stanley J. Lepkowski, Gordon Stafford, Daniel A. Kisse, Ian R. Cushenan, Matthew E. Clark Jr., Robert L. Dibble and Roy F. Walker.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Pg. 2-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date 10-27-73

Edition: Final

Author: Robert J. Havel

Editor: Thomas J. Hall

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

Being Investigated:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Law firm is reported hired by Steinbrenner

By ROBERT CRATER
Press Washington Writer

WASHINGTON — Cleveland shipbuilder George M. Steinbrenner III reportedly has retained a top Washington law firm in connection with his Nixon campaign troubles.

The firm of Williams, Connolly and Califano, headed by Edward Bennett Williams, the famed criminal lawyer, is said to have been hired by Steinbrenner.

Steinbrenner, chairman of the board of the American Shipbuilding Co., and eight of the firm's executives gave a total of \$100,000 to the 1972 campaign of President Nixon.

The special Watergate Grand Jury, formerly headed by Archibald Cox, is said to be investigating whether any of the contributions violate the Federal law against corporate campaign contributions.

The eight corporate employees were granted immunity from prosecution through efforts by Cox. Yesterday, the Watergate Committee obtained similar court orders for the eight from Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica.

No such request was made for Steinbrenner.

The eight company executives granted the immunity are Robert E. Bartlome, Stanley J. Lepkowski, Gordon Stafford, Matthew R. Clark Jr., Ian R. Cushenan, Robert L. Dibble, Daniel A. Kissel and Roy F. Walker Jr.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 12-B
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Ship Building
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 10-30-73
Edition: Final
Author: Robert Crater
Editor: Thomas L. Boardman
Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Elections Laws
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cleveland
Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kuhn probing Steinbrenner gifts to Nixon

By George P. Rasanen
Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON — Reports of illegal funneling of corporate funds to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign by George M. Steinbrenner III, board chairman of American Ship Building Co. of Cleveland, are under investigation by Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Steinbrenner, 43, is a controlling partner of the New York Yankees baseball club.

Kuhn said in New York yesterday that he has been inquiring "for some time" into reports of illegal corporate political contributions and obstruction of justice against Steinbrenner.

"It's my policy not to comment further until our inquiry is complete," Kuhn told The Plain Dealer.

Two American Ship executives who were granted immunity from prosecution made the charges before the Senate Watergate committee.

One testified that Steinbrenner ordered the channeling of \$25,000 in corporate funds to Nixon's re-election committee and then destroyed records to hide the transactions and asked witnesses to lie to federal investigators.

Kuhn said major league baseball has no specific regulation to deal with Steinbrenner's case, but he has broad powers to take whatever action is deemed "in the best interests of baseball."

Kuhn reportedly has conferred with Steinbrenner in New York but declined to confirm or deny that Steinbrenner, who had denied making illegal contributions earlier, has declined comment on the Watergate charges. He could not be reached for comment on the Kuhn investigation.

Kuhn declined to estimate when his inquiry will be completed.

The Watergate committee has been told that Steinbrenner gave eight American Ship employees bonuses of \$25,000 which then went to the Nixon campaign. The bonuses were granted on April 6, 1972, the day before a strict new campaign fund reporting law went into effect, the company employees testified.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)
Pg. 18-B
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 11-27-73
Edition: Final
Author: George P. Rasanen
Editor: Thomas Vail
Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Elections Laws
or

Classification: Cleveland
Topic: Ohio

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AmShip exec did not plead 5th to panel

WASHINGTON (AP) — A spokesman for the Senate Watergate committee has said he was in error when he reported the general counsel of American Ship Building Co. had taken the Fifth Amendment before an executive session of the investigative panel last week.

The company lawyer, John H. Melcher, was accused in public testimony before the committee of helping cover up illegal contributions by the company to the Nixon re-election campaign.

Assistant chief counsel David Dorsen of the committee issued the following statement about what took place during the session last Tuesday:

"John Melcher did not, in fact, plead the Fifth Amendment. His attorney did state, however, that Melcher would plead the Fifth Amendment with respect to all questions if asked about certain matters concerning the alleged illegal corporate contribution of American Ship Building Co."

Dorsen also said Melcher was not asked questions in this area but Melcher would be recalled for future questioning.

The original report appeared in The Plain Dealer last Wednesday.

Pg. 2B

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Dec 12-11-73

Edition Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas Wail

Title:

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Election Laws

Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner absent from Regents meetings

Press Ohio Bureau

COLUMBUS — Governor Gilligan's office is concerned about the continued absence of Cleveland industrialist George M. Steinbrenner III from meetings of the Ohio Board of Regents, a spokesman said yesterday.

Steinbrenner, under a cloud in connection with the alleged conversion of American Shipbuilding Company bonuses into contributions to the Committee to Reelect the President, has attended only one monthly meeting of the Regents since May 18, 1973.

"I think it is a concern when any appointee fails to attend meetings," said Robert Tenenbaum, the governor's press aide. However, nobody in the governor's office has asked Steinbrenner for an explanation.

"I think we just became aware of it," Tenenbaum said.

Steinbrenner tells newsmen he will decide next spring whether the Senate Watergate investigation and related events are interfering with his duties as a regent to such an extent that he should resign.

Gilligan named Steinbrenner to a nine-year Regents term starting in September, 1972, and the Ohio Senate confirmed the appointment Dec. 14, 1972.

Steinbrenner attended his first nine meetings, Regents minutes show. He was an active participant and helped engineer the selection of Cleveland James A. (Dolph) Norton as chairman.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Pg. 6-A

Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

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Editor: Thomas L. Boardman

Title:

SEE ABOVE

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or Election Laws

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Submitting Office: Cleveland

Indexing Instructions

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner faces quiz on Nixon gift

WASHINGTON — The Senate Watergate Committee still intends to question George M. Steinbrenner III of Cleveland despite the panel's postponement of additional public hearings, a spokesman said today.

"We had intended to resume the Steinbrenner hearings this month, but we may have to take a raincheck on that," said David Dorsen, assistant counsel of the committee. "I can't comment on the date, but it should be soon."

Steinbrenner was summoned here for a committee executive session Dec. 20. The hearing, with only Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) present, was recessed after 15 minutes. Dorsen's only comment then was that it would be resumed here in January.

Steinbrenner is alleged to have distributed bonuses to executives of American Shipbuilding Co., which he heads, with the understanding that the money would be contributed to President Nixon's 1972 campaign.

The eight employees were granted immunity from prosecution and testified about the reported contribution arrangement.

Steinbrenner reportedly is seeking to escape a criminal indictment by the Watergate federal grand jury by offering to testify about alleged pressure on him by Nixon campaign committee sources to make a substantial contribution.

Dorsen said Steinbrenner's executive hearing before the Senate committee was not directly related to the investigation by Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

Pg. 14-A

Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 1-29-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas L. Boardman

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AmShip, Goodyear sued over gifts

By Brian T. Usher
Plain Dealer Bureau

ATLANTIC — Atty. Gen. William J. Brown asked the Ohio Supreme Court yesterday to stop American Ship Building Co. of Lorain and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron from making additional illegal contributions to political campaigns.

Using information from the U.S. Senate Watergate hearings, Brown is charging American Ship officials gave \$25,000 and Goodyear officials \$40,000 in corporate money to the 1972 campaign of President Nixon.

Brown's suit is the first court action against AmShip, headed by George M. Steinbrenner III, board chairman. Goodyear and its board chairman, Russel DeYoung, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court Oct. 17 to charges of illegal contributions.

Brown called his suit a "real kneeknocker" because it gives his office wide powers to look for any other improper political actions by the companies.

Officials of the two corporations had little comment, saying they had not reviewed the suits.

"I've heard it's been filed, but I don't know about the suit," Robert E. Bartolme, secretary of AmShip, said. "I can't comment."

Goodyear officials issued this statement: "Since the attorney general has not given us information on the suit, it is not possible to make a significant comment. However, if the objective of the action is to assure compliance with the laws of Ohio, Goodyear is doing everything in its power to comply with all laws and will do so in the future."

Brown said he expects to widen his investigation into other alleged contributions by the two companies and contributions by other major corporations.

He is seeking injunctions against the two to prevent future giving of corporate funds to campaigns, a practice banned by both state and federal law.

The suits yesterday are civil, not criminal, because the one-year statute of limitations has run out for criminal proceedings under election law, Brown said.

But, he said, if the injunction is granted and further violations are found, the corporate charters in Ohio could be revoked by the court.

The suits provide investigating tools for determining whether the two submitted other contributions in 1972 or before, Brown said.

Pg. 9-A

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Cleveland, Ohio

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Cleveland

8 8

Brown said he has asked State Tax Commissioner Robert J. Kosydar to help probe other corporations which have admitted contributing to the Nixon campaign. These include American Airlines, Ashland Petroleum Co., Braniff Airways Inc., Gulf Oil Co., Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Phillips Petroleum and Carnation Milk Co.

Kosydar is to investigate whether companies filed false affidavits swearing they had not made political contributions. He is also to determine whether Ohio has lost any tax revenue because of illegal contributions.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

STEINBRENNER INDICTED BY U.S.

By Richard G. Zimmerman
and Christine J. Jindra

A federal grand jury here yesterday returned a 15-count criminal indictment against the American Ship Building Co. and Board Chairman George M. Steinbrenner III in connection with alleged illegal campaign contributions made to President Nixon and to various Democratic and Republican congressional campaigns.

Steinbrenner, 43, individually was charged with five counts of violating campaign contribution laws, two counts of aiding and abetting the making of false statements to FBI agents, four counts of obstructing justice, and two counts of obstructing a criminal investigation.

Steinbrenner and the company were jointly charged under a combined count for

conspiracy. The company also was charged individually with one count of making illegal corporate campaign contributions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1A
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Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
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Editor: Thomas Vail

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Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

If convicted on all counts, Steinbrenner would face a maximum penalty of 55 years in prison and fines of \$110,000. The company would be liable to \$15,000 in fines.

The indictments were returned by a federal grand jury here on the basis of testimony earlier presented before the special Watergate grand jury in Washington. Announcement of the unprecedented criminal indictments was released simultaneously in Cleveland and in Washington by the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

The indictments were returned here because the alleged conspiracy and other

illegal acts took place in the Cleveland area.

Two top officials in AmShip were named in the indictment as unindicted co-conspirators. They were among eight Am-

- Indictment says two GOP Ohio congressmen received illegal campaign contributions. Page 6-A.

- Steinbrenner passed up a possible opportunity to avoid a federal investigation. Page 3-B.

Ship employees who were granted immunity last September in return for their testimony before both the Senate Watergate Committee and the Watergate grand jury.



George M. Steinbrenner III

ment against Steinbrenner and AmShip marks the first time felony charges have been brought by Watergate investigators against a corporate official in connection with illegal corporate campaign financing. A number of large corporations and their chief executive officers earlier were permitted to plead guilty to misdemeanor sections of campaign financing laws and were fined \$5,000 and \$1,000, respectively.

The severity of the criminal indictment returned against Steinbrenner and AmShip are thought to be related to his refusal voluntarily to admit to any wrongdoing and to allegations that he took part in an extensive coverup of the allegedly illegal contributions.

In a statement released through a Cleveland public relations consultant, Steinbrenner said Watergate prosecutors had offered him the option of pleading guilty to a one-count criminal charge of willful conspiracy to violate election laws. Maximum penalty would have been a \$10,000 fine, two years imprisonment, or both.

"There was no way I could plead guilty to a charge involving willful conspiracy . . . because I just am not guilty of any such violations," Steinbrenner said in the statement.

"I feel it is very important that I state publicly why I have chosen to fight and it is also equally important to ask the public to remember that an indictment is not a conviction," Steinbrenner's statement added.

All counts returned against Steinbrenner and AmShip relate to the basic charge that Steinbrenner in 1970, 1972 and 1973 gave corporate bonuses to trusted employees, or authorized phony expense vouchers with the clear understanding that the money was to be channeled to various political campaigns.

The particulars in the 22-page indictment list the following political committees as receiving corporate funds through AmShip:

- \$5,000 to a committee supporting the re-election of Rep. Charles A. Mosher, R-13, of Oberlin, in September 1970.
- \$2,000 to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in October, 1970.
- \$500 to a committee for the re-election of the late Rep. Frank T. Bow, R-16, of Canton, in October 1970.
- \$1,000 to a committee for the re-election of Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., in October 1970.
- \$11,000 to the National Democratic Congressional Dinner in October 1970 and February 1971.
- \$14,000 to the Senate-House Majority (Democratic) Dinner in February 1972.
- \$6,200 to unnamed committees for the re-election of President Nixon in November 1972.

\$25,000 to the finance committee for re-election of the President in April

• \$500 to committee for the support of Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, in July 1973.

Named by the indictments as Steinbrenner employees who served as conduits for the illegal contributions were:

Robert E. Bartlome, company secre-

Indictments spoil opener

Plain Dealer Special

NEW YORK — Associates of George M. Steinbrenner III said he was hopping mad yesterday, not so much because of the federal indictments against him, which they said he expected, but for the timing of the indictments.

Steinbrenner also is president of the New York Yankees and had invited many prominent guests to the opening of the baseball season today, when the Yankees will play the Cleveland Indians. Among the guests are Sen. Ted Kennedy, D-Mass., and his son, Ted Jr., whose leg was removed in a cancer operation and who is scheduled to throw out the first ball for today's game.

Associates said Steinbrenner had expected the indictments to be returned next week. They said they did not know if he would show up for the game.

tary; Stanley J. Lepkowski, treasurer; Gordon Stafford, executive vice president; Daniel A. Kissel, treasurer for the firm's fleet of cargo ships; and employees Ian R. Cushman; Matthew E. Clark Jr.; Robert L. Dibble and Roy F. Walker.

Bartlome and Lepkowski were named as unindicted coconspirators. All eight were granted immunity and all eight are thought to have testified both before the Senate Watergate Committee and the special grand jury. Bartlome and Clark testified publicly before the Watergate committee last November, outlining many of the allegations contained in the indictment returned yesterday.

The names of AmShip employees Erhard Eckert, A. David Baumhart and Ronald Slater, not previously associated with the case, also were listed as playing a part in the funneling of contributions to various committees.

As part of the alleged effort to cover up the illegal corporate contributions, the indictment charges that:

• In April 1973, Steinbrenner destroyed Bartlome's records of bonuses paid to and political contributions made by AmShip employees.

• In June 1973, Bartlome signed a fraudulent certificate stating his 1973 \$5,000 bonus was not made "conditioned upon or subject to any contribution, whether charitable, political or otherwise."

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• In August 1973, Steinbrenner "did willfully endeavor by means of misrepresentation, intimidation and force of and threats thereof to obstruct, delay and prevent" Lepkowski and Dibble from "the communication of information" to FBI agents.

• In August 1973 Steinbrenner "did knowingly, willfully and unlawfully aid, abet, counsel, command, induce, procure and cause Mathew E. Clark Jr. to make false, fictitious and fraudulent statements" to FBI agents.

• In August 1973, Steinbrenner "urged, advised, and counseled" Bartlome, Lepkowski, Clark and Dibble to give false testimony before the Watergate grand jury.

During his public testimony before the Watergate committee, Bartlome said Steinbrenner suggested the "story" that he was to tell to investigating FBI agents. The story suggested that the eight company officials and employees met on their own early in 1972 and voluntarily decided to make the contributions because the Nixon administration "had been good for the shipbuilding industry."

Both Bartlome and Clark told the committee that they incorporated the story into the testimony they gave to FBI agents and that their testimony was false.

The two told the committee that he eight employees decided to tell the whole truth only after they were subpoenaed to appear before the Watergate grand jury. They said that Steinbrenner repeatedly told them not to worry during this period.

Bartlome also said he was told by Lepkowski that Steinbrenner had destroyed records involving the alleged phony bonus program.

Under rules creating the Watergate committee, the two witnesses could not testify to campaign gifts made prior to the 1972 presidential campaign. But the Watergate grand jury operates under no such restrictions.

The indictment did not indicate whether any of the contributions were made with the understanding that Steinbrenner would receive political favors in return or where made as the result of political pressure.

AmShip has been involved in litigation before the Commerce Department and the company has won government contracts in the past.

Bartlome testified that Steinbrenner told him that the contributions were "needed" and that he was being "pressured" to make a sizable contribution to the Nixon campaign.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner missed easy out

By Harry Stainer

George M. Steinbrenner could have pleaded guilty last fall to arranging an illegal corporate gift to a political campaign, a misdemeanor.

Doing so, regardless of whether he felt guilty, might have avoided a federal investigation, and the felony indictments returned against him yesterday.

Other large corporations such as Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and their executives did so. They were fined on misdemeanor charges. And as far as they are concerned, the issue is now closed.

But for Steinbrenner, board chairman and chief executive officer of American Ship Building Co., this issue not only is still alive, it threatens to crack a financial empire built up in one decade of whirlwind activity.

His empire of interests in American Ship, sports such as the New York Yankees, Broadway shows, horse breeding, a bank and real estate was founded on his ability to form syndicates of investors and be invited to join syndicates of others.

And that ability stems from a carefully nurtured belief that anyone putting up money with Steinbrenner will not get hurt if things go wrong.

One man who has known him for more than 10 years said that Steinbrenner did not change his position, plead guilty and testify freely before the Senate Watergate Committee because it could kill the reputation that made him a millionaire.

"He's a standup guy," he said. "If he were forming a syndicate to invest in something, there would be a long line of people knocking on his door for a piece of the action. They know his reputation that no one gets hurt."

"But if he talks now he could carry hundreds of people down with him. He would be testifying under oath. He was a fund raiser for both Democrats and Republicans," he said.

Steinbrenner now feels boxed in, an associate said recently. In October Archibald Cox, then special prosecutor, warned that corporate officials who fail to voluntarily confess or who were involved in improper influences on the government would face felony charges.

"He didn't take the easy way out then because he did not believe he was guilty," a friend said. "He had lawyers' opinions that he had nothing to worry about by not pleading guilty. And that he might have done was common practice."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg.3-B

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Others who know Steinbrenner repeat the same refrain: He was acting on advice of his lawyers. No one identified the lawyers who gave the advice.

American Ship did hire Nixon's old law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander in 1970, Steinbrenner said in an interview last year. But the advice that he had nothing to worry about may have come from elsewhere.

Steinbrenner has not been granting interviews lately apparently to avoid prejudicing two probes he faces: the special prosecutor's and the Senate Watergate Committee's.

An associate implied Steinbrenner's confidence in his October position was shaken in November after American Ship officials testified that eight of them were given \$25,000 in bonuses arranged by Steinbrenner with the understanding the money would be passed on to the Committee to Re-elect the President. Steinbrenner gave \$75,000, they testified.

Steinbrenner is 43 and a man in a hurry. A friend said he abhors golf as too slow and taking too much time. It was not until he was 33 that he began to build his money-making empire, win awards for civic endeavors and invoice himself in political fund raising. The decade made him a millionaire, he said last year.

He graduated from Williams College in 1952, served in the Air Force and then became an assistant football coach at a Columbus high school and later at Northwestern and Purdue universities.

His father, Henry G., in 1959 convinced him to return to the family business, Kinsman Marine Transit. It was a 100-year-old lake shipping company with five boats, a small but efficient force in the competitive lake hauling business.

A friend said the younger Steinbrenner paid little attention to Kinsman and more to the old Cleveland Pipers, a basketball team he formed in 1960 with about a dozen other investors. The team won championships but drew small crowds.

In an attempt to switch from the old American Basketball League to the National Basketball Association, Steinbrenner found he was undercapitalized. He had to sell his own stock in Kinsman Marine and reportedly lost \$250,000 when the Pipers folded.

He was 32, broke and despondent over being chalked off as a failure, according to a friend who found him holed up in a Cleveland hotel.

His chance came in 1963 when his father wanted to retire. Because of tax problems Steinbrenner could not just take over the firm. The company was up for sale.

Steinbrenner wanted to buy. An associate said Steinbrenner went to Cleveland banks but could not get a loan for a down payment. Shipping patterns were changing and the investment looked risky.

He found a New York bank that was willing to lend him the money after a convincing hard sell on the future of lake shipping. "He was a supersalesman when he believed in something," an associate said.

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"And he firmly believed that ships could always transport bulk cargo cheaper than the railroads."

A friend said that the loan had to be at arms length because of federal inheritance and gift tax regulations. Steinbrenner took over Kinsman and the firm made money.

What he did next gave him his reputation and opened more opportunities. He paid off creditors and stockholders of the Pipers although he was under no legal obligation to do so.

An investor in the Pipers recalls he received a check explanation. "That made him a standup guy, but the human feeling wasn't there," he said. "Even today he'll nod in passing, but won't stop to make small talk."

In 1964 he made his first investment, a small one, in the road show of a Broadway play, "After the Fall." In 1965 he and two other former classmates at Culver Military Academy bought the road rights to "Funny Girl."

It made money and Steinbrenner invested heavily in 1965 in a corporation producing touring musicals. In 1966 it went broke. Steinbrenner repeated the Pipers' act, paying off those who invested with him, according to a friend.

This action attracted the notice of James Nederlander, a Detroit theater promoter, who opened the right doors for Steinbrenner to later help angel such Broadway moneymakers as "George M!" "Cabaret." and "Applause." an associate said.

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Also in 1966, Steinbrenner authored the Little Hoover Commission report on Cleveland's airports, and helped organize Group 66, a group of 30 business and professional men of the same age promoting new programs for the area.

He was named its first chairman. "When Steinbrenner was chairman of a committee, it was a one-man committee," an associate said. "He has a tremendous drive to get things done, to accomplish. But he doesn't always take advice. It was just like when he was running the Pipers."

He remembers when Steinbrenner came into a meeting of Group 66 and announced that it would raise money for the Cleveland: NOW! program. No one else at the meeting had heard of it. It was 1968. Carl B. Stokes was mayor. In a few weeks the group raised \$1.5 million from individuals.

In 1967 Steinbrenner led a syndicate of investors that took control of American Ship Building. Some subsidiaries were spun off. Kinsman Marine was added and his father was brought back to run the subsidiary.

Subsidiaries include the major tugboat company on the Great Lakes, stevedoring operations in Cleveland and three other cities and about five shipyards, including those in Lotain and Tampa, Fla. Plan for the Tampa yard is for it to make ocean oil drilling rigs and repair oil tankers.

In 1969 and 1970 he was chairman of the national Democratic Congressional dinners which were \$1 million fund raisers. He became a personal friend of U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.

He also raised \$20,000 for a Republican congressional candidates' dinner, contributed to campaigns of congressmen along the Great Lakes and supported Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., in his presidential bid. He also gave money to Gov. John J. Gilligan's campaign.

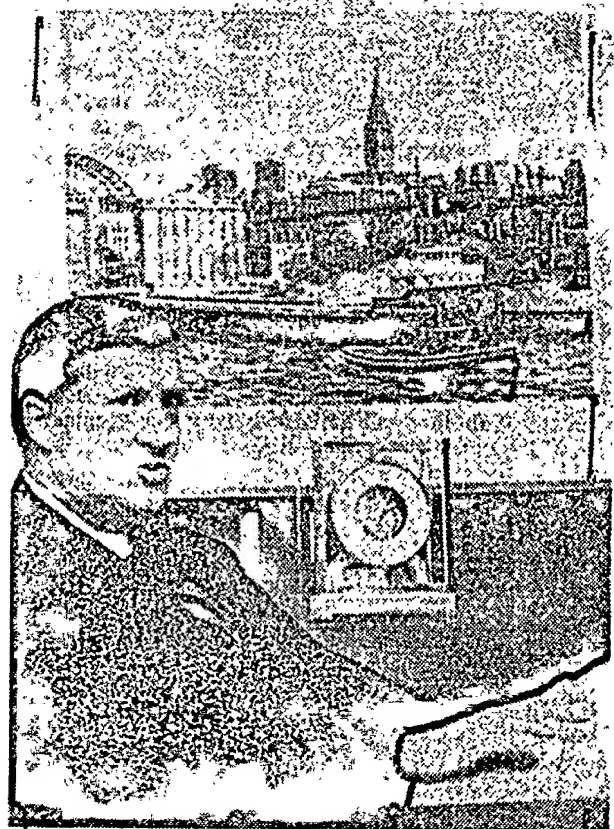
He continued his investments outside of American Ship, almost always as a member of a syndicate of investors and frequently controlling the group. For example, he bought only 10% of the Yankees early in 1973, but was responsible for putting together the group that bought 90% of its stock. In 1972 he and a group of investors bought the Chicago Bulls basketball team.

He and others also bought a share in Continental Bank last year and he sold an interest in a racetrack he had bought earlier.

But it was his activities in American Ship that brought him problems. In 1972 American Ship bought out its major grain hauling competitor, Wilson Marine Transit Co., from Litton Industries, Inc.

The Justice Department filed an antitrust suit on Aug. 16, 1972, the day after the sale. Later, the department agreed to a federal court settlement that left American Ship the dominant grain carrier on the lakes.

Steinbrenner denied there was any political influence in the settlement, although department officials said congressmen were actively supporting American Ship and the company had hired the former Nixon law firm to represent it. American Ship executives have testified the contribution to Nixon's campaign was made April 6, four months before the suit.



Associated Press
George M. Steinbrenner III, pictured here in his office in 1972.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner, AmShip indicted

George M. Steinbrenner, board chairman of American Ship Building Co., was indicted in Federal Court here today for making illegal contributions to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

Amship also was named in them. ultimate indictment.

The other top Amship executives, Robert E. Bartlome and Stanley J. Lepkowski, were named as co-conspirators but not indicted.

The indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury here.

The indictment also says Steinbrenner made illegal contributions over a three-year period, from September 1970 to September 1973.

Eight Amship officials were subpoenaed to testify before the special Watergate Grand Jury in Washington last September.

Steinbrenner is accused of selecting a group of trusted employees to receive what appeared to be bonuses from the company. They then allegedly were directed to contribute the net proceeds after taxes to various candidates.

The indictment covers senatorial and congressional campaigns during the period, including contributions in primary elections and for political conventions.

Steinbrenner also is charged with directing the submission of fictitious expense vouchers and directing Bartlome to decide what candidates should get funds and specifying the amount.

Those who allegedly received the illegal \$5000 bonuses include company executives Bartlome, Lepkowski, Matthew Clark Jr., Robert L. Dible, Erhard E. Eckert and Gordon Stafford.

The jury also charged the scheme was disguised from federal investigators beginning in January 1973 by hiding bonuses that already had been given.

Steinbrenner is accused of causing the destruction and alteration of records and creating false and misleading records concerning payment of the bonuses.

Included among the specific campaign contributions cited were a \$750 check to Cong. Charles Mosher (R-Oberlin), an October check for \$1000 to a Democratic congressional dinner committee in 1970, and two checks in 1970 to Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.).

Last year, Steinbrenner revealed he had donated \$75,000 to Nixon's 1972 campaign after a meeting with the President's personal attorney, Herbert Kalmbach.

Steinbrenner told The Press later he expected no personal or company benefits from the contribution, even though AmShip was involved in litigation with the Justice Department at the time.

"I only wanted access to the White House to get civic projects for Cleveland," said Steinbrenner.

He said then he had no thought of getting favorable treatment from the Justice Department.

"My God, may I be struck down if there was," added Steinbrenner.

In all, the indictment contains 14 counts against Steinbrenner and the company.

The Press learned that evidence was brought to Cleveland by Justice Department attorneys in Washington and presented to a Grand Jury originally hearing testimony on organized crime.

An informant here said only a few people in the U. S. Attorney's office here knew that the Washington staff was in Cleveland.

Other contributions include a \$25,000 total to the Committee to Re-Elect the President, and donations to several Democratic committees totaling more than \$20,000.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1-A
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
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8

The most recent contribution was \$500 to Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), a member of the Senate Watergate Committee. The contribution was made last July while the committee was investigating illegal campaign practices.

Named in another count was Amship itself as a corporation for conspiracy and executives who allegedly received illegal bonuses were Daniel Kissel, Roy Walker and former Cleveland Baron hockey star Ian Cushenan.

Amship's main office is in Lorain with executive offices in Cleveland. It has been rumored recently the firm will move to Florida. Steinbrenner lives in Bay Village.

A surprise charge brought by the jury says Steinbrenner "corruptly and by threat of force" tried to obstruct justice by urging Bartolome to give false testimony to the Watergate Grand Jury last August.

Steinbrenner would face a maximum of \$110,000 in fines and 55 years in prison if convicted on every count.

The Grand Jury indicted American Ship Building on one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. which carries a maximum \$10,000 fine; and one count of violating campaign contribution laws, which carries a maximum \$5000 fine.

Steinbrenner could not be reached for comment. Marshall Samuels, his public relations agent, said Steinbrenner left for New York early this afternoon, apparently to attend tomorrow's opening baseball game between the New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians.

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Steinbrenner is president of the Yankees.

The indictment probably will not come as a surprise to Steinbrenner.

Samuels said: "We were anticipating the possibility and working on plans what to do. At this moment I really can't say anything. I want to talk to him first."

Bartolome, secretary of American Ship Building who testified against Steinbrenner, had no comment on the indictment today.

He is still employed by Steinbrenner.



George M. Steinbrenner III

8 8

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner off Regents

Press Ohio Bureau

COLUMBUS — Governor Gilligan said today he has accepted the resignation of George M. Steinbrenner III from the Board of Regents. Steinbrenner sent his resignation to the Governor Friday following the Cleveland's indictment by a Federal Grand Jury for alleged illegal campaign contributions.

(Indicate page, newspaper, city, state)

Pg.1-A
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-8-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas L. Boardman

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:

or

Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

No baseball now for Steinbrenner

DETROIT — (UPI) — George M. Steinbrenner II, general partner of the New York Yankees baseball club, said today he is removing himself from the day-to-day activities of the Yankees for the 1974 season.

Steinbrenner said he took this action in order to devote his time and attention to the defense of charges of alleged illegal campaign contributions returned against him Friday by a Federal Grand Jury in Cleveland. The announcement was made in Tiger Stadium where the Yankees were playing the Detroit Tigers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1-A
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-9-74
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Thomas L. Boardman
Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cleveland
☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner quits regents

Plain Dealer Bureau

COLUMBUS — Gov. John J. Gilligan's office yesterday received by mail the resignation of George M. Steinbrenner III from the Ohio Board of Regents.

A spokesman for Gilligan said the governor's office was expected to accept the resignation in a return letter to Steinbrenner this week.

Steinbrenner, board chairman and chief executive officer of American Ship Building Co., submitted his resignation last week after he was indicted by a federal grand jury for illegal corporate campaign contributions. Steinbrenner has said he did nothing illegal.

Gilligan appointed Steinbrenner in 1972.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg.3-B
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-9-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:
or Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner won't sell

NEW YORK (AP) — Cleveland George M. Steinbrenner III, general partner of the New York Yankees, said Tuesday he will not participate in the day-by-day activities of the baseball club so that he can concentrate on defending against charges he made illegal political campaign contributions.

However, he denied a published report that he was considering selling the American League team.

"I am innocent of the charges against me," Steinbrenner said in a statement. "I expect to be fully vindicated and cleared at trial. At such time I will resume my activities with the Yankees."

The Yankees have won their first four games. Gabe Paul, ex-Indians' general manager is G.M. of the Yankees. Most of Steinbrenner's partners in the ownership of the Yankees are Clevelanders.

Steinbrenner chairman of the American Ship Building Co., was indicted last Friday by a federal grand jury of charges of making illegal contributions of corporate funds to political campaigns including President Nixon's.

Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said he had received a copy of Steinbrenner's statement and added, "I think this is a commendable decision on his part."



George Steinbrenner

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1-F

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-10-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas Veil

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:
Election Laws

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Illegal Steinbrenner gift was returned, Inouye says

HONOLULU (AP)—Sen. Daniel K. Inouye says he returned two campaign donations cited in the recent indictment of a Cleveland ship-builder.

George Steinbrenner III, board chairman of American Shipbuilding Co., was indicted for allegedly contributing company funds to the election campaigns of President Nixon, Inouye and other influential members of Congress.

Inouye, D-Hawaii, said he returned checks totaling \$500 at the request of the donors, Robert Bartolme and Stanley Lepkowski. They were named as coconspirators in the federal complaint but not indicted.

Inouye said his campaign staff also returned \$5,160 donated by American Shipbuilding Co. executives and an additional \$5,000 in personal funds donated by Steinbrenner.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 9-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-11-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:

or Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner bows from Yankee duties

NEW YORK — (UPI) — George M. Steinbrenner III, indicted in connection with alleged illegal campaign contributions, removed himself yesterday from his daily duties as general partner of the New York Yankees.

The decision by Steinbrenner assured organized baseball that the Yankees would not be encumbered this season by Steinbrenner's legal difficulties. Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn called Steinbrenner's action "commendable."

The energetic Steinbrenner, although a partial owner of the Yankee franchise, had taken an active role in running the team last season. The decision to vastly reduce his activities with the team does not affect his share of ownership.

A grand jury in Cleveland returned the indictment against Steinbrenner Friday, and there was some speculative talk about the possibility of Steinbrenner's suspension by Kuhn, although the Commissioner apparently would be reluctant to take such action on the basis of an indictment before conviction.

Steinbrenner said, "I am innocent of the charges against me. I expect to be fully vindicated and cleared at trial. At such time I will resume my activities with the Yankees."

Steinbrenner made his announcement of his status with the Yankees at Tiger Stadium in Detroit, where the Yanks were playing the Tigers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Pg. 6-C

Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-10-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas L. Boardman
Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:
or Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AmShip jolted by SEC suit charging false disclosure

By John E. Bryan

Financial Editor

American Ship Building Co. officials here expressed surprise and puzzlement yesterday at Securities and Exchange Commission charges against the company and its chairman, George M. Steinbrenner III.

The SEC suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, accused AmShip and Steinbrenner of filing false financial information because they did not publicly disclose illegal political contributions.

At the same time, according to wire reports and the Washington Star-News, the SEC asked the court to order Steinbrenner, principal owner of the New York Yankees, to pay back to the company political contributions made with corporate funds.

The total could amount to \$120,000.

The SEC case marks the first time the commission has moved against a company for alleged failure to disclose illegal political contributions.

Steinbrenner was indicted by a federal grand jury here two weeks ago for contributing corporate funds to the campaigns of President Nixon and some influential congressmen.

American Ship Building Co. is the 11th corporation charged with illegal contributions during the 1972 campaign. Nine companies have pleaded guilty.

A spokesman for AmShip said:

"It is extremely hard for us to understand why we, who have chosen to defend ourselves in court, should be treated more severely than the companies who have already pleaded guilty."

The money was given while AmShip was trying to win payment of a \$5-million claim for an overrun on a government contract, the indictment said.

The indictment said \$25,000 of \$100,000 in campaign contributions in Steinbrenner's name came from phony bonuses paid to eight employees who wrote campaign checks with the money left over after taxes.

A month ago, the SEC's division of corporate finance said any pending indictment or information alleging illegal campaign contributions—as well as any conviction, guilty plea or no-contest plea to such a charge—on the part of any officer or director of a company should be disclosed to the corporation's shareholders.

The disclosure, the division said, should be made in the company's annual report and in the proxy statement sent to shareholders to obtain their votes for directors at the upcoming annual meeting of the company.

The SEC said that, starting in 1970, AmShip and Steinbrenner listed expenses worth more than \$120,000 on the company's books, including payments to employees and others. The SEC said these payments "were for purposes other than those on company books, including contributions to political campaigns."

The commission said Steinbrenner and AmShip failed to disclose these matters to stockholders. The result, the SEC contended, is that the company's financial statements are inaccurate.

The commission said Steinbrenner and the company also failed to disclose false entries had been made on the company's books to conceal the political contributions.

AmShip's annual report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1973, carries no date of publication. But the report of the auditors, Arthur Andersen & Co., is dated Dec. 19, 1973. It makes no disclosure of political contributions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-16-74

Edition: Final

Author: John E. Bryan

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

8 8

However, the company's notice of the annual shareholders meeting March 4 and proxy statement, dated Feb. 11, 1974, noted that the Justice Department, through the special Watergate prosecutor, and the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities of the U.S. Senate "are now investigating federal campaign contributions made by certain employees of the company."

The proxy statement adds that disclosures made in the course of the investigations indicate on three occasions between 1970 and 1972 bonuses totaling about \$97,500 were paid to certain employees who made political contributions of approximately the net amounts of their bonuses.

The proxy statement also advises shareholders two employees testified before the Senate committee that they made their contributions from their bonuses and they were either instructed or requested to do so by company officials.

It is added that the special prosecutor was investigating whether the company and Steinbrenner violated the law. In addition, it says the company's 1970 and 1971 tax returns, when the bonuses were deducted as business expenses, were under audit by the Internal Revenue Service.

The SEC suit yesterday asked for appointment of a special master to examine Amship's books to report how much in corporate funds may have been used in political campaigns.

It also asked for an order that ultimately would correct the books and publicly disclose the exact amount of money that had been misused.

The government enforcement agency also asked for an injunction to stop the practice, and it called for an accounting on Steinbrenner's part.

An SEC attorney said the suit resulted from an independent investigation and was not related directly to the Cleveland grand jury action.

Another SEC spokesman told The Plain Dealer's Washington bureau the nine companies which pleaded guilty to charges of illegal contributions during the 1972 political campaign have had the money returned to their treasuries.

But the spokesman said these companies also may be subject to SEC charges.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SEC says Steinbrenner, AmShip filed false report

Press-Dow Jones Wire

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filed a complaint in Federal Court here against American Ship Building Co. and its chief executive officer, George M. Steinbrenner, alleging that the defendant filed false reports with the commission.

The complaint seeks to enjoin both Steinbrenner and American Ship Building Co. from further violations. The commission's complaint alleges that the defendants filed annual reports and proxy statement for the years 1970 to the present which were false and misleading and did not disclose that corporate funds were being used for contributions to political campaigns.

Amship and Steinbrenner were indicted last week by a Federal Grand Jury for illegal political contributions to President Nixon's campaign.

Steinbrenner also was charged with obstruction of justice obstructing criminal investigation and helping an individual give false statements to the FBI.

Steinbrenner, of Bay Village, also is majority owner of the N. Y. Yankees baseball team. He could face a maximum sentence of 55 years in prison and \$110,000 in fines if convicted. The company could face maximum penalties of \$20,000 in fines.

The SEC seeks ancillary relief including appointment of a special master to examine books and records of American Ship Building to render a correct account of the firm's financial position to the court and company stockholders.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Pg.1-A

Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-15-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas L. Boardman

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:

of Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

[] Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AmShip officer pleads guilty to election fraud

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — John H. Melcher Jr., executive vice president and counsel of American Shipbuilding Co., pleaded guilty today to concealing an illegal \$25,000 campaign contribution to President Nixon's 1972 campaign.

Melcher's surprise plea to the misdemeanor count reportedly means he will testify against the company's chief executive, George M. Steinbrenner III.

Steinbrenner, who is also president of the New York Yankees baseball team, had been indicted on a number of election law violations in connection with campaign contributions to presidential, vice presidential and congressional candidates.

Melcher faces a possible year in jail and a \$5000 fine. His guilty plea was accepted by U.S. District Judge John Hart who delayed sentencing.

The guilty plea said that Melcher "did believe, comfort and assist Steinbrenner in order to hinder and prevent Steinbrenner's apprehension, trial and punishment . . . by using a false and misleading explanation of the \$25,000 contribution."

Corporate political contributions are illegal.

Melcher said in the plea that Steinbrenner "wilfully and unlawfully" consented to make a corporate contribution on behalf of American Shipbuilding to the Nixon campaign.

According to testimony given by company officials at the Senate Watergate Committee hearings, the source of the money was concealed by passing it through payrolls of various employees so they would appear to be individual contributions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg.1-A
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-18-74
Edition: Final

Author:
Editor: Thomas L. Boardman

SEE ABOVE

Character:
or Election Laws
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cleveland

[] Better known subject

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AmShip official pleads guilty to gift coverup

Washington Star-News

WASHINGTON — John H. Melcher, Jr., executive vice president and general counsel of the American Ship Building Co., yesterday pleaded guilty to helping to cover up an alleged illegal campaign contribution to the Nixon campaign made by the company's board chairman.

Board Chairman George M. Steinbrenner III, indicted April 5 in connection with allegedly illegal campaign contributions, is due to be arraigned today in Cleveland.

Assistant Special Prosecutor Thomas F. McBride, who handled yesterday's plea before U.S. District Judge George L. Hart Jr., said Melcher will be cooperating with the prosecutors in the Steinbrenner case.

The maximum penalty for concealing an illegal campaign contribution is two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine. But the penalty for being an accessory after the fact to such a crime is only half that.

Because Melcher faces no more than one year in jail, McBride explained to Hart, the prosecutors consider his offense a misdemeanor, not a felony.

Melcher was released without bond pending sentencing.

According to the charge to which Melcher pleaded, Steinbrenner made a \$25,000 contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign in April 1972 from company funds. Corporations are barred by law from making political contributions.

(Enter the page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Pg. 8-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-19-74

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character: Election Laws

or

Classification: Cleveland

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner pleads innocent, is confident jury will clear him

By Christine J. Jindra

George M. Steinbrenner III pleaded innocent in U.S. District Court yesterday to charges that he made illegal campaign contributions to President Nixon and to various Democratic and Republican congressional campaigns.

Steinbrenner, 43, board chairman of the American Ship Building Co., was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Herbert T. Maher accompanied by his lawyers, Edward B. Williams of Washington, and Robert J. Rotatori, a former assistant U.S. attorney here.

A 14-count indictment returned April 5 by a federal grand jury here accused him of making false statements to FBI agents, conspiracy, obstructing justice and a criminal investigation and violating campaign contribution laws.

Williams entered a plea of innocence for American Ship Building, which is charged with Steinbrenner for conspiracy and individually with one count of making illegal corporate campaign contributions.

Maher released Steinbrenner on personal recognizance and set a conference for May 22 for a discussion of a trial date, motions and other matters before Judge Leroy J. Contie Jr. Steinbrenner is free to travel in the United States.

The case originally had been assigned to Chief Judge Frank J. Battisti who dis-qualified himself because he knows Steinbrenner personally.

Steinbrenner, wearing a nautical-style navy blazer, arrived at the court 45 minutes early to be fingerprinted and booked before his arraignment.

He said he was fighting the charges because he "believes that in this country a person can get equal justice and equal protection under the law. I am confident I will be found innocent by jury of my peers."

On Thursday John H. Melcher Jr., executive vice president and general counsel of American Ship Building, pleaded guilty in Washington to helping to cover up an alleged illegal campaign contribution Steinbrenner made to the Nixon campaign.

Asst. special prosecutor Thomas F. McBride, who handled Melcher's plea and was here yesterday to note Steinbrenner's plea, said Melcher would cooperate with prosecutors in Steinbrenner's case.

Steinbrenner said he was not worried about Melcher's admission of guilt.

Steinbrenner is principal owner of the New York Yankees baseball team. Williams is president of the Washington Redskins pro football team.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 8-A

Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date: 4-20-74

Edition: Final

Author: Christine Jindra

Editor: Thomas Vail

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:
or Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated



Plain Dealer Photo/William A. Ashbalt
George M. Steinbrenner III leaves the
Old Federal Building.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Steinbrenner says he will be cleared

By JIM DUDAS.

George M. Steinbrenner III pleaded innocent in Federal Court today to charges he illegally contributed to President Nixon's campaign and stoutly declared confidence that a jury will agree with him.

The board chairman of American Ship Building Co. was accompanied before U.S. Magistrate Herbert T. Maher by his lawyers, Edward Bennett Williams of Washington and Robert J. Rotatori.

Maher recorded Steinbrenner's innocent plea to a 14-count indictment accusing him of obstruction of justice, falsifying company records and ordering company officials to make false statements to investigators.

Magistrate Maher ordered Steinbrenner's release on personal recognizance bond, told him he was free to travel in the U.S. and set May 22 for a preliminary hearing before Federal Judge Leroy Contie.

Dressed in blue and deeply tanned, Steinbrenner engaged in banter with newsmen after the hearing, reporting he was feeling trim because he recently lost 10 pounds.

He turned serious, however and, said, "This has been difficult for my family, for my friends and the company.

"I have decided to fight the charges because I believe every man is entitled to equal protection and justice. I am confident I will be found innocent by a jury of my peers."

Attorney Williams, nationally famous trial lawyer, had little to say during the proceedings.

His appearance here brought together two noted sports figures. Williams owns the Washington Redskins pro football team while Steinbrenner is principle owner of the New York Yankees baseball team.

Williams also entered a plea of innocence for the Am ship firm during the hearing.

John H. Melcher Jr., executive vice president and general counsel of American Ship, pleaded guilty in Washington yesterday and faces a year in jail and a \$5000 fine.

In his plea, Melcher alleged that Steinbrenner used company funds to make a \$25,000 contribution to the Nixon campaign in April 1972.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg.1-A

Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

American Shipbuilding
Company; George M.
Steinbrenner

Date 4-19-74

Edition: Final

Author: Jim Dudas

Editor: Thomas L. Boardman

Title:

SEE ABOVE

Character:

or

Election Laws

Classification:

Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

Steinbrenner faces up to 55 years in prison and fines of \$85,000 if convicted on all counts.

Assistant Special Prosecutor Thomas F. McBride said in Washington yesterday that Melcher will cooperate with prosecutors in the Steinbrenner case.

Steinbrenner said today he did not feel concerned because Melcher pleaded guilty, even though Melcher may testify for the Government.



George Steinbrenner

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Airtel

1- FOF
1- Mr.

b6
b7c

6/10/74

TO: SAC, Cleveland (56-83)
Cincinnati

FROM: Director, FBI (56-4737)

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
CONSPIRACY; FAG; OOS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)
OO: WFO

ReButelcal to Cleveland 6/7/74.

This is to confirm reButelcal wherein you were advised of the urgent request of the Special Prosecution Force received 6/7/74 as follows:

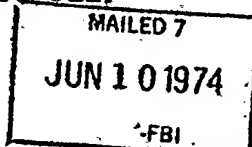
In preparation for pretrial motions, results of the below requested investigation are needed by Monday, 6/10/74. Cleveland and Cincinnati were instructed to obtain copies of newspaper articles bylined Joe Kraft (PH) concerning the Special Prosecutor's investigation regarding captioned company, which appeared in the "Cleveland Press," 9/19/73, page B2, and in the "Youngstown Vindicator," 9/19/73, page 10. The following newspapers were to be reviewed for an article appearing on or about 9/19/73 on the same matter:

"Cincinnati Post"
"Dayton Herald Journal"
"Athens Messenger"
"Revena Kent Record"

If such article appeared in these papers, copies should be similarly submitted.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

1- WFO (info) (56-311)



REC-256-4737-36

18 JUN 13 1974

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

b6
b7c

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AIRTEL TO SAC CV, CI
RE: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY

The Special Prosecution Force also requested circulation statistics for the Cleveland area only of all of the six above-mentioned newspapers except the "Cleveland Press."

Results of the above requested investigation, in LHM form, should be submitted by facsimile to reach the Bureau prior to start of business 6/10/74. Cleveland was instructed to furnish Cincinnati any required background information.

NOTE: ReButelcal was from SA [redacted] to Supervisor [redacted], CV, 6/7/74, who was instructed to telephone CI concerning the above investigation.

b6
b7C

Request was received by SA [redacted] from

[redacted] SPE.

1 - Mr.

b6
b7c

June 10, 1974

REC-4256-4737-37

**AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS; CONSPIRACY
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE**

EX-117

This will confirm request of Mr. Assistant Special Prosecutor, June 7, 1974, that he be provided with copies of an article prepared by Joseph Kraft, which appeared in the Cleveland Press, September 19, 1973, and the Youngstown Vindicator, on the same date. Mr. also requested copies of Mr. Kraft's article appearing in the Cincinnati Post, the Dayton Journal Herald, the Ravenna Kent *Round* and the Athens Messenger be obtained. In addition, he requested the circulation figures for the Cleveland area for all the above newspapers except the Cleveland Press.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 7, 1974, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a memorandum dated June 8, 1974, at Cleveland, Ohio, in answer to the above request. Also enclosed are two copies of the Joseph Kraft article appearing in the Messenger, Athens, Ohio, dated September 21, 1973.

b6
b7c

A review of the Dayton Journal Herald, a daily Dayton, Ohio, newspaper for the period September 17 - 20, 1973, failed to reflect any article authored by Joseph Kraft pertaining to captioned individual and/or the Watergate matter.

Miss Circulation Department, Dayton Journal Herald, advised that this newspaper had a daily circulation of 114,000 and that 33,000 copies were distributed equally to counties north and south of Dayton. She was unable to furnish data relative to the number of newspapers actually distributed in the Cleveland, Ohio, area.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

the Athens Messenger, advised there were only 14 mail subscribers of the newspaper in the Cleveland, Ohio, area.

The above completes investigation of the request of Mr. dated June 7, 1974.

Enclosures (4)

51 JUN 20 1974

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MAIL ROOM ☒ (4)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

see note pg. 2...

American Ship Building Company
6/10/74

NOTE

Request of Mr. [] was made of Mr. []
6/7/74, and facsimile of investigation at Cleveland and
Cincinnati, Ohio, requested in view of the urgency attached
to Mr. [] request.

b6
b7c

Hand delivered
To []
6/10/74. CMW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 07 1974
FBI
TELETYPE 6/7/74

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	_____
Comm. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Lab.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)
Via FACSIMILE
TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM CINCINNATI (56-)

GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER; EL; ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION,
WATERGATE UNIT; OO:WFO.

REBUTELCAL TO CLEVELAND, JUNE 7, 1974.

ENCLOSED VIA TELECOPIER IS AN LHM CONCERNING CAPTIONED
MATTER CONTAINING AN ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE SEPTEMBER 22,
1973, ISSUE OF THE CINCINNATI POST AND TIMES-STAR, A DAILY
CINCINNATI, OHIO NEWSPAPER.

A REVIEW OF THE DAYTON JOURNAL HERALD, A DAILY DAYTON, OHIO
NEWSPAPER FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 17-20, 1973, FAILED TO REFLECT
ANY ARTICLE AUTHORED BY JOSEPH KRAFT PERTAINING TO CAPTIONED
INDIVIDUAL AND/OR THE WATERGATE MATTER.

MISS [REDACTED] CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, DAYTON JOURNAL
HERALD, ADVISED THAT THIS NEWSPAPER HAD A DAILY CIRCULATION
OF 114,000 AND THAT 33,000 COPIES WERE DISTRIBUTED EQUALLY TO
COUNTIES NORTH AND SOUTH OF DAYTON. SHE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH
DATA RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS ACTUALLY DISTRIBUTED
IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO AREA.

1-WFO (Info)(Airmail)
1-Cincinnati

WRM/ten
(2)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

CI 56-

PAGE 2

THE SEPTEMBER 21, 1973, ISSUE OF THE ATHENS MESSENGER, AN ATHENS, OHIO NEWSPAPER, CONTAINS AN ARTICLE PERTAINING TO SUBJECT. THIS ARTICLE WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY FACSIMILE JUNE 8, 1974.

[REDACTED] THE ATHENS MESSENGER, ADVISED THERE WERE ONLY FOURTEEN MAIL SUBSCRIBERS OF THE NEWSPAPER IN THE CLEVELAND, OHIO AREA.

AIRMAIL COPIES OF NITEL AND LSM FURNISHED WFO.

END.

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
June 7, 1974

RE: GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

The September 22, 1973, issue of the Cincinnati Post and Times-Star, a daily Cincinnati newspaper, contained the following article entitled, "Watergate Is Not A Fading Issue," by Joseph Kraft, which is set forth in its entirety:

"Watergate has been made to seem a fading issue by the postponement and abridgement of scheduled Senate committee hearings.

"But in fact all that has happened is that the forcing role has passed from the Senate committee to special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

"The Special prosecutor, thanks in part to work done by the committee, is pressing powerfully forward. He is on the trail of some sensational indictments, and he is keeping the issue of presidential impeachment very much alive.

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"The Senate investigators unearthed a memorandum from former White House special counsel Charles Colson mentioning six documents which implied a deal between the President and the company involving, among other things, ITT help to the city of San Diego as a possible spot for the Republican convention of 1977.

"The Cox office has obtained all six documents from the White House. They apparently provide material for perjury indictments against former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, former Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst, ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard McLaren, who is now a federal judge, and several top officers of the company.

ENCLOSURE

56-4937 27

RE: GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

"The big question is whether to go for the simple perjury indictments, or to review the whole case including the merits of the antitrust settlement.

"A second big case involves the work of the plumbers, the special White House unit set up for security investigations. One of their activities was the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

"Three former White House aides-John Ehrlichman, Egil Krogh and David Young-have already been indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury for their part in that operation. Cox has in the works a much wider case, which also would include indictment of former special counsel Charles Colson.

"A third set of cases grows out of the campaign contributions made illegally by large companies to the Committee to Re-Elect the President. A number of major company officers are going to be hed up in court for these activities.

"In at least one case-the case of George Steinbrenner of the American Shipbuilding Company of Cleveland-the charge may include an attempt to obstruct justice.

"On top of all these actions, Cox is pushing the extradition of Robert Vesco, the former head of Investors Overseas Services, who has fled to Costa Rica with occasional side trips to the Bahamas. The Vesco case seems to tie truly large sums of money, perhaps raised through the Teamsters and the Mafia, with the members of the President's own family.

"Mr. Nixon's own involvement is, of course, at the center of the Cox inquiry. The President's role is now bound up with the complex litigation over the tapes of his conversations and phone calls.

"In seeking access to the tapes, Cox has twice dented the President's claim that the way is barred by the principle of confidentiality.

RE: GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

"Federal Judge John Sirica has ruled that the tapes were at least subject to judicial inspection for their possible relevance to Watergate. The court of appeals in Washington has suggested that Mr. Cox and the President's counsel examine the tapes for possible relevance to the Watergate investigation and report back to the court.

"That suggestion clearly offers a way to get at the tapes without touching the doctrine of confidentiality. The implication is that, if the President refuses their suggestion, the judges will probably rule against his claim. While no one knows for sure, the betting here is that the Supreme Court will follow the same line of argument--and by a substantial margin.

"But all signs are that the White House is not going to cough up the tapes, no matter what the courts say. In that case, the door to impeachment opens wide.

"Prof. Cox would almost certainly ask the Congress to begin impeachment proceedings. Most soundings indicate that defiance of the courts by the President would sweep away congressional reluctance to impeach. One guess by an informed White House official is that the odds are about 50-50 the issue will go to impeachment.

"What all this means is that Watergate is a long way from being behind us. The major issues are yet to be resolved, and Mr. Nixon remains in deep trouble."

On June 7, 1974, [redacted]

[redacted] The Cincinnati Post and Times-Star, advised that this newspaper has a minimal number of mailed subscriptions to individuals residing in the Cleveland, Ohio area and that in addition four daily papers are dispatched to the Erieview News, Cleveland, Ohio.

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b7c

WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Accounting and Frauds Section
FROM : Henry S. Ruth, Jr.
Deputy Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution Force

DATE: June 7, 1974

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

SUBJECT: George M. Steinbrenner, III/The American Shipbuilding Company

In the course of our preparing our response to the pre-trial motions in United States v. George M. Steinbrenner, III, and The American Shipbuilding Company, No. Cr. 74-174 (N.D.O.) we have discovered that an article by Joseph Kraft concerning the work of the Special Prosecutor's office and which specifically mentions the American Shipbuilding Company and George M. Steinbrenner may have appeared in several Ohio newspapers. We have been informed that the article appeared in the Youngstown Vindicator on September 19, 1973. The article also appeared in the Cleveland Press on September 19, 1973 but did not refer to the American Shipbuilding Company and Steinbrenner.

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Copies of the above articles that appeared in the Cleveland Press and the Youngstown Vindicator should be obtained. Please also determine whether the Kraft article appeared in the Cincinnati Post, the Dayton Journal Herald, the Revena-Kent Record, and the Athens Messenger. Please also obtain copies of the articles if they appeared in any of those papers. Finally, it should be determined what the circulation of each of the above-mentioned newspapers is in the Cleveland Metropolitan area.

Since our papers are due in Court on June 13, please expedite this investigative request. We need this information on Monday, June 10.

If any clarification of this investigative request is needed, please contact Assistant Special Prosecutor [redacted]

18 JUN 13 1974

55 JUN 13 1974

See LHM
6/10/74 acknowledgment
6/11/74 telephonic request
and furnishing requested
info ABB

FBI

Date: 6-8-74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (56-4737)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (56-83) (P)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)

OO: WFO

Re Bureau telephone call, 6-7-74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for WFO one (1) copy of an LHM as requested in referenced telephone call.

It should be noted that the article obtained from the "Cleveland Press" was obtained from microfilm records and every effort was made to reproduce the best available copies for this LHM.

In addition, the article obtained from the "Youngstown Vindicator" was a Xerox copy and again every effort was made to reproduce the best available copies for this LHM

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - WFO (Enc. 1)
2 - Cleveland

HNH:jlh
(6)

EX-109

REC-42

b6
b7C56-4737-39
18 JUN 13 1974

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 JUN 19 1974



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

June 8, 1974

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

The following article appeared in the "Cleveland Press", Cleveland, Ohio, on September 19, 1973, page B-2:

56-4737-29
ENCLOSURE

Cox now carrying ball on Watergate

By JOSEPH F. F. F.

WASHINGTON — Watergate has been made to seem a bad issue of the past, a "done deal" under the terms of the Senate committee's report. But in the hallways, it has happened all over again. The Senate committee's report, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized. The committee's report, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized. The committee's report, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized.



The special prosecutor, who is in charge of the case, has been widely criticized. The committee's report, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized. The committee's report, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized.

The indictments possibilities spring from three sets of cases. First, there is the anti-trust settlement made with the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. (ITT). The Senate investigators unearthed a memorandum from former White House Special Counsel Charles Colson mentioning six documents which implicated a deal between the President and the company in exchange for help in the city of San Diego and a possible spot for the Republican convention of 1972.

THE COX OFFICE has obtained all six documents from the White House. They apparently provide material for possible indictments against former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, former Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst, former Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard McGowan, who is now a federal judge, and

several top officers of the company. The big question is whether to go for the simple perjury indictments, or to review the whole case including the merits of the anti-trust settlement.

A second big case involves the role of the plumbers in the special White House unit set up for security. A Washington Post article, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized. The committee's report, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized. The committee's report, which was the first to be made public, has been widely criticized.

A THIRD SET OF CASES grows out of the campaign contributions made illegally by large companies to the Committee to Re-elect the President. A number of major company officers are going to be in court for these activities.

On top of all those actions, Cox is pushing the extradition of Robert Vesco, the former head of Investor Overseas Services, who has fled to Costa Rica with occasional side trips to the Bahamas. The Vesco case seems to have truly large sums of money, perhaps raised through the teamsters and the Mafia with the members of the President's own family.

Nixon's own involvement is, of course, at the center of the Cox inquiry. The President's role is now bound up with the complex litigation over the tapes of his conversations and phone calls.

In seeking access to the tapes, Cox has twice denied the President's claim that the way is barred by the principle of confidentiality. Federal Judge John Siragusa ruled that the tapes were at least subject to judicial inspection for their possible relevance to Watergate. The Court of Appeals in Washington has suggested that Cox and the President's counsel examine the tapes for possible relevance to the Watergate investigation and report back to the court.

THAT SUGGESTION CLEARLY offers a way to get at the tapes without touching the doctrine of confidentiality. The implication is that if the President refuses their suggestion, the judges will probably rule against his claim. While no one knows for sure, the betting here is that the Supreme Court will follow the same line of argument — and by a substantial margin.

Maybe the White House will compromise. But if the President refuses to cough up the tapes, no matter what the courts say, the door to impeachment opens wide. Prof. Cox would almost certainly ask Congress to begin impeachment proceedings. Most soundings indicate that the defiance of the courts by the President would sweep away congressional reluctance to impeach. One guess by an informed White House official is that the odds are about 50-50 the issue will go to impeachment.

What all this means is that Watergate is a long way from being behind us. The major issues are yet to be resolved, and Nixon remains in deep trouble.

RE: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

The following article appeared in the "Youngstown Vindicator", Youngstown, Ohio, on September 19, 1973, page 10:

The daily circulation for the "Youngstown Vindicator" is about 107,000 serving mainly Youngstown, Ohio, and not specifically circulated in Cleveland, Ohio.

The attached reproduction is the best reproduction available.

Attention on Cox—

Watergate Still Principal Issue

By JOSEPH KRAFT

Watergate has been made to seem a fading issue by the postponement and abridgement of scheduled Senate committee hearings. But in fact all that has happened is that the forcing role has passed from the Senate committee to special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The special prosecutor, thanks in part to work done by the committee, is pressing powerfully forward. He is on the trail of some sensational indictments, and he is keeping the issue of presidential impeachment very much alive.

The indictment possibilities spring from three sets of cases. First there is the antitrust settlement made with the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. (ITT). The Senate investigators unearthed a memorandum from former White House special counsel Charles Colson mentioning six documents which implied a deal between the President and the company involving, among other things, ITT help to the city of San Diego as a possible spot for the Republican convention of 1972.

Prosecutor Has Copies Of Colson Papers

The Cox office has obtained all six documents from the White House. They apparently provide material for perjury indictments against former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, former Atty. Gen. Richard Klienclinst, former Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard McClaren, who is now a federal judge, and several top officers of the company. The big question is whether to go for the simple perjury indictments, or to review the whole case including the merits of the antitrust settlement.

A second big case involves the work of the Plumbers, the special White House unit set up for security investigations. One of their activities was the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Three former White House aides — John Ehrlichman, Egil Krogh and David Young — have already been indicted by a Los Angeles grand

jury for their part in that operation. Cox has in the works a much wider case, which also would include indictment of former special counsel Charles Colson.

A third set of cases grows out of the campaign contributions made illegally by large companies to the Committee to Reelect the President. A number of major company officers are going to be had up in court for these activities. In at least one case — the case of George Steinbrenner of the American Shipbuilding Co. of Cleveland — the charge may include an attempt to obstruct justice.

On top of all those actions, Cox is pushing the extradition of Robert Vesco, the former head of Investors Overseas Services, who has fled to Costa Rica with occasional side trips to the Bahamas. The Vesco case seems to tie truly large sums of money, perhaps raised through the Teamsters and the Mafia, with the members of the President's own family.

Mr. Nixon's own involvement is, of course, at the center of the Cox inquiry. The President's role is now bound up with the complex litigation over the tapes of his conversations and phone calls.

In seeking access to the tapes, Cox has twice denied the President's claim that the way is barred by the principle of confidentiality. Federal Judge John Sirica has ruled that the tapes were at least subject to judicial inspection for their possible relevance to Watergate. The Court of Appeals in Washington has suggested that Mr. Cox and the President's counsel examine the tapes for possible relevance to the Watergate in-

(Continued on Page 11)

Attention on Cox—

Watergate Still Principal Issue

(Continued from Editorial Page)ident refuses to cough up the tapes no matter what the courts say, the door to impeachment opens wide. Prof. Cox would almost certainly ask the Congress to begin impeachment proceedings.

Expect Courts to Rule Against President

That suggestion clearly offers a way to get at the tapes without touching the doctrine of confidentiality. The implication is that, if the President refuses their suggestion, the judges will probably rule against his claim. While no one knows for sure, the betting here is that the Supreme Court will follow the same line of argument — and by a substantial margin.

Maybe the White House will compromise. But if the President

refuses to cough up the tapes no matter what the courts say, the door to impeachment opens wide. Prof. Cox would almost certainly ask the Congress to begin impeachment proceedings. Most soundings indicate that the defiance of the courts by the President would sweep away congressional reluctance to impeach. Our guess by an informed White House official is that the odds are about 50-50 the issue will go to impeachment.

What all this means is that Watergate is a long way from being behind us. The major issues are yet to be resolved, and Mr. Nixon remains in deep trouble.

RE: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

The following article appeared in the "Record-Courier",
Ravenna and Kent, Ohio on September 21, 1974, page 4

No article by JOSEPH KRAFT was located in this news-
paper pertinent to this matter on September 19, 1974.

The daily circulation for the "Record-Courier" is
about 25,000 per day, serving mainly the Portage and eastern
Summit County, Ohio area and not specifically circulated in
Cleveland, Ohio.

President remains in deep trouble

By JOSEPH KRAFT

Watergate has been made to seem a fading issue by the postponement and abridgement of scheduled Senate committee hearings. But in fact all that has happened is that the forcing role has passed from the Senate committee to special prosecutor Archibald Cox.



The special prosecutor, thanks in part to work done by the committee, is pressing powerfully forward. He is on the trail of some sensational indictments, and he is keeping the issue of presidential impeachment very much alive.

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spot for the Republican convention of 1972.

The Cox office has obtained all six documents from the White House. They apparently provide material for perjury indictments against former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, former Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst, former Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard McClaren, who is now a federal judge, and several top officers of the company. The big question is whether to go for the simple perjury indictments, or to review the whole case including the merits of the antitrust settlement.

A SECOND big case involves the work of the plumbers, the special White House unit set up for the security investigations. One of their activities was the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Three former White House aides — John Ehrlichman, Egil Krogh and David Young — have already been indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury for their part in that operation. Cox has in the works a much wider case, which also would include indictment of former special counsel Charles Colson.

A third set of cases grows out of the campaign contributions made illegally by large companies to the Committee to Reelect the President. A number of major company officers are going to be had up in court for these activities. In at least one case — the case of George Steinbrenner of the American Shipbuilding Co. of Cleveland — the charge may include an attempt to obstruct justice.

ON TOP of all those actions, Cox is pushing the extradition of Robert Vesco, the former head of Investors Overseas Services, who has fled to Costa Rica with occasional side trips to the Bahamas. The Vesco case seems to tie truly large sums of money, perhaps raised through the Teamsters and the Mafia, with the members of the President's own family.

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THAT suggestion clearly offers a way to get at the tapes without touching the doctrine of confidentiality. The implication is that, if the President refuses their suggestion, the judges will probably rule against his claim. While no one knows for sure, the betting here is that the Supreme Court will follow the same line of argument — and by a substantial margin.

But all signs are that the White House is not going to cough up the tapes, no matter what the courts say. In that case, the door to impeachment opens wide. Prof. Cox would almost certainly ask the Congress to begin impeachment proceedings. Most soundings indicate that defiance of the courts by the President would sweep away congressional reluctance to impeach. One guess by an informed White House official is that the odds are about 50-50 the issue will go to impeachment.

What all this means is that Watergate is a long way from being behind us. The major issues are yet to be resolved, and Mr. Nixon remains in deep trouble.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"TREAT AS ORIGINAL"
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit attached as Facsimile - PLAINTEXT JUN 10 1974

Priority _____

TELETYPE

To: *Director, FBI*

Date: *6/11/74*

From: *St. Louis*

Time Transmitted: *9:45 AM - CFR*

Subject: *George M. Strinkammer*

Initials -

George M. Strinkammer
of WFL

- ☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☒ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph
☐ Artists Conception ☐ Other _____

Special handling instructions:

*Accounting and Record Section
Attention: Insurance Bar Department*

Approved: *[Signature]*

"TREAT AS ORIGINAL"

EX-109

REC-10 *56-4737-40*

18 JUN 13 1974

ENCLOSURE

*2 Xerox of attached
to SPF via LHM
6/14/74
[Signature]*

57 JUN 21 1974

[Signature]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WASHINGTON INSIGHT: JOSEPH

Watergate Case Swive to Senate Committee To

Watergate case by scheduled fact all is that has passed Senate special committee after Archibald Cox

The committee, then to work on the committee, is proceeding powerfully forward on the trail of a presidential impeachment very much alive.

The indictment possibilities spring from three sets of cases. First there is the antitrust settlement made with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITT). The White House recently received a memorandum from former White House special counsel Charles Colson, listing six documents which implied a deal between the President and the company involving, among other things, ITT help to the city of San Diego as a possible spot for the Republican convention of 1972.

The Cox office has obtained all six documents from the White House. They apparently provide material for perjury indictments against former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, former Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst, former Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard McClaren, who is now a federal judge, and several top officers of the company. The big question is whether to go for the simple perjury indictments, or to review the whole case including the merits of the antitrust settlement.

A second big case involves the work of the planners, the special White House unit set up at the time of the election. One of their activities was the therapy of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. James H. Jones and David

Young have already been indicted by a federal grand jury for their part in the case. Cox has in the works a much larger case which would include indictments against special counsel Charles Colson.

A third set of cases grows out of the contributions made illegally by large companies to the Committee to Re-elect the President. A number of major company officers are going to be had up in court for these activities. In at least one case — the case of George Steinbrenner of the American Shipbuilding Co. of Cleveland — the charge may be an attempt to obstruct justice.

On top of all these actions, Cox is pushing the extradition of Robert Vesco, the former leader of Investors Overseas Services, who has fled to Costa Rica with occasional side trips to the Bahamas. The Vesco case seems to involve large sums of money, perhaps raised through the Teamsters and the Mafia, with members of the President's own family. Mr. Nixon's own involvement is, of course, at the center of the Cox inquiry. The President's role is now bound up with the complex litigation over the tapes of his conversations and phone calls.

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That suggestion clearly offers a way to get at the tapes without touching the doctrine of confidentiality. The implication is that, if the President refuses the suggestion, the judges

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 THE MESSENGER
Athens, Ohio

Date: 9/21/73
Edition: Daily
Author: Joseph P. ...
Editor: Charles W. ...
Title: George M. Steinbrenner

Character: EL
or

Classification: 56-
Submitting Office: CINCINNATI

☒ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

56-4737-40

will probably rule against his claim. While no one knows for sure, the betting here is that the Supreme Court will follow the same line of argument — and by a substantial margin.

But all signs are that the White House is not going to cough up the tapes, no matter what the courts say. In that case, the door to impeachment opens wide. Pres. Cox would almost certainly ask the Congress to begin impeachment proceedings. That proceedings indicate that defiance of the courts by the President would sweep away the traditional reluctance to impeach. One guess by an informed White House official is that the odds are about 50-50 the issue will go to the Supreme Court.

What all this means is that Watergate is a long way from being behind us. The major issues are yet to be resolved, and Mr. Nixon remains in deep trouble.

Airtel

1- FOF
1- Mr.

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b7C

7/19/74

TO: SAC, Cleveland (56-83)(encs 2)
Indianapolis (encs 2)

FROM: Director, FBI (56-4737) - 41

REC-3
AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE H. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)
OO: WFO

REC-3

Enclosed for Cleveland and Indianapolis are two copies and for WFO one copy of a memorandum dated 7/15/74 received from the Special Prosecution Force.

Mr. , Assistant Special Prosecutor, advised 7/19/74 that the enclosed memorandum includes all that is known concerning Miss except that she is reportedly a friend of subject Steinbrenner and Robert Lyons Dibble, Vice President of Personnel, American Ship Building Company. Miss is not known to have been employed by captioned company and contact should not be had with either Steinbrenner or Dibble concerning the whereabouts of Miss .

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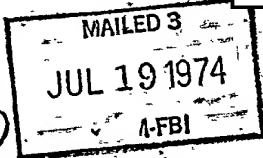
In view of the impending trial, this matter should receive expeditious attention to allow the Special Prosecutor ample time to interview Miss prior to trial.

1- WFO (56-311)(enc)

NOTE: Above advice from was received by SA , 7/19/74.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

AGB/abm(8)



TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAIL ROOM ☐

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley,
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Accounting and Fraud Section

ATTN: FROM : Henry S. Ruth
Deputy Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution Force

DATE: July 15, 1974

SUBJECT: Campaign Contributions/George M. Steinbrenner, III

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

In the course of our preparation for trial in United States v. George M. Steinbrenner, III, and The American Shipbuilding Company, CR 74-174 LJC (N.D.O.), it has become necessary for us to interview Miss [redacted]. All that we know about Miss [redacted] is that she lived in Cleveland in September, 1973. We believe that Miss [redacted] has since married, that her married name is [redacted] (and probably Mrs. [redacted]), that Mr. [redacted] is probably a travelling salesman, and that they probably live in Indiana. We request the Bureau to locate Mrs. [redacted] so that we can interview her.

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If any clarification of this investigative request is required, please contact [redacted], Assistant Special Prosecutor.

md
RR

APPROVED
JUL 18 1974

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104

EX-111

with SACCV
IP [redacted]
e. c. w. r. (m. c.)
AB [redacted]
7/19/74

REC-3

56-4737-41

JUL 24 1974

600

Airtel

7/19/74

To: SACs, Cleveland - Enc.
Jacksonville - Enc.
Los Angeles - Enc.

From: Director, FBI

REC-3

ELSUR

GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, ET AL.

BUDED: 7/25/74 EX-117

Enclosed for your office is one copy of Department of Justice memorandum dated 7/15/74 requesting electronic surveillance information in accordance with specific questions set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

Conduct check in order to answer specific questions in enclosed memorandum and Criminal Division memorandum, 4/16/69, furnished field 5/2/69. Key answers to correspond with questions A through F. If results reveal positive information, insure microphone sources monitoring individuals involved are identified to the Bureau.

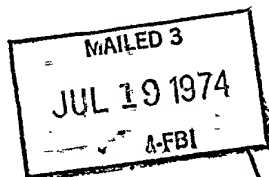
Cleveland check all subjects, noting surreptitious entry inquiry and two firms designated on Page 1.

Jacksonville and Los Angeles check Steinbrenner.

Sutel your response to reach Bureau by COB 7/25/74. If positive, submit logs and pertinent documents by airtel.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

JEM:ds1
(8)



Return to Mr. _____

Room 1535.

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b7c

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

34 AUG 2 9 1974

WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTN: Accounting and Fraud Section

FROM : Henry S. Ruth, Jr.
Deputy Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution Force

SUBJECT: Electronic Surveillance--United States v.
George M. Steinbrenner, III, and The American
Shipbuilding Company, CR 74-174 LJC (N.D.O.)

DATE: July 15,

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm.	_____
Crim. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

George M. Steinbrenner, III, and The American Shipbuilding Company are defendants in United States v. George M. Steinbrenner, III, and The American Shipbuilding Company, CR 74-174 LJC (N.D.O.).

In accordance with representations made by the Government in its responses to pre-trial motions made by the defendants and in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §3504, we request that you advise this office whether Steinbrenner has been overheard in the period September 1, 1970 until the present as a result of any electronic surveillance regardless of the basis for the surveillance. During the relevant period, Steinbrenner has resided in Ocala, Florida and Bay Village, Ohio. In addition we request that you report to us any instances of surreptitious entry into any premises owned, leased, or licensed by Steinbrenner or The American Shipbuilding Company, as well as any electronic surveillance directed at premises owned, leased or licensed by Steinbrenner or The American Shipbuilding Company. During the relevant period, The American Shipbuilding Company had offices at 400 Colorado Avenue, Lorain, Ohio and 1210 Investment Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio. The Kinsman Marine Transit Company, a subsidiary of The American Shipbuilding Company, has had offices at 1508 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

We also request that you advise this office whether the following persons, who were employees or officers of The American Shipbuilding Company for all or part of the period September, 1970 through the present time, have been overheard during that period as a result of any electronic surveillance, and whether any premises owned, leased or licensed by them have been the subject of any surreptitious entry or electronic surveillance.

Airtel to CV,
JK, LA
7-19-74
JEM:dsi

REC-1

AUG 2 1974

(1) Robert E. Bartlome resides at 274 Sunrise Drive, Amherst, Ohio.

(2) [redacted]
[redacted] Lorain, Ohio.

(3) [redacted]
[redacted] Westlake, Ohio, in September, 1970, and subsequently moved to [redacted] Avon Lake, Ohio.

(4) [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted] N. Olmstead, Ohio.

(5) [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted] Westlake, Ohio.

(6) Robert Lyons Dibble resides at 27843 Detroit Road, Westlake, Ohio.

b6
b7c

(7) [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted] Walton Hills, Ohio.

(8) Daniel A. Kissel resides at 37849 Lake Drive, Avon, Ohio.

(9) [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted] Lorain, Ohio.

(10) [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted], Shaker Heights, Ohio.

(11) Gordon Stafford resides at 20328 Park Lane, Rocky River, Ohio.

(12) [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted] Olmstead, Ohio.

We would appreciate your office conducting the search and having an appropriate official swear to an affidavit containing your findings as soon as possible.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 22 1974

TELETYPE

NR003 JK CODE

11:03 PM NITEL JULY 22, 1974 GLB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM JACKSONVILLE (66-308)

EL SUR, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III,

ETAL. BUDED JULY 25, 1974.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL DATED JULY 19, 1974.

IN REGARD TO CRIMINAL DIVISION MEMO DATED APRIL 16, 1969,
AS IT PERTAINS TO GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, THE FOLLOWING
IS SUBMITTED:

A. GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, WAS NOT PRESENT AT OR
A PARTICIPANT IN CONVERSATIONS OVERHARD IN ANY ELECTRONICS
SURVEILLANCE BY THE FBI.

B. AN ELECTRONICS SURVEILLANCE WAS NOT CONDUCTED ON ANY
PREMISES WHERE GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER WAS THE OWNER, LEASEE,
OR LICENSEE.

C. NA.

D. NA.

E. NA.

F. NA.

END

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

b6
b7c

84 AUG 16 1974

REC-3

56-4727-43

ICE

16 AUG 2 1974

98

TO: Special Investigative Division

FROM: ☐ Domestic Intelligence ☐ General Investigative ☒ Special Investigative

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF SPECIAL INDICES

Date of request July 19, 1974	Requesting Agent [Redacted] b6 b7C
Please complete following and return one copy to:	
CI & OC Section	Division - <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence <input type="checkbox"/> General Investigative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special Investigative

NAMES TO BE SEARCHED

KNOWN ALIASES

Results of Criminal and Security
Special Indices Search
(attach separate sheet, if necessary)

George M. Steinbrenner, III

[Redacted] 5/4/62 b2

Robert E. Bartlome

N/R

[Redacted]

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

Robert Lyons Dibble

b6
b7C

N/R

[Redacted]

N/R

Daniel A. Kissel

N/R

[Redacted]

N/R

N/R

Searched by [Redacted]

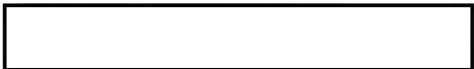
Bufile 56-4737

Date July 19, 1974 b6
b7C

cc: 62-318

Gordon Stafford

N/R



b6
b7C

N/R

American Shipbuilding Company

N/R

TO: Special Investigative Division

FROM: ☒ ~~Domestic Intelligence~~ ^{DIVISION} ☐ General Investigative ☐ Special Investigative

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF SPECIAL INDICES

Date of request <u>7/22/74</u>	Requesting Agent <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 300px;"></div>	b6 b7C
-----------------------------------	--	-----------

Please complete following and return one copy to:

ORGANIZED CRIME + CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE Division - ☐ Domestic Intelligence
Section ☐ General Investigative
☒ Special Investigative

NAMES TO BE SEARCHED

KNOWN ALIASES

Results of Criminal and Security
Special Indices Search
(attach separate sheet, if necessary)

GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III

N. R.

ROBERT E. BARTLOME

"

"

N. I.

N. R.

"

"

ROBERT LYONS AIBBLE

b6
b7C

"

DANIEL A. KISSEL

"

"

"

"

GORDON STAFFORD

"

"

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY
KINSMAN MARINE TRANSIT COMPANYb6
b7CSearched by

Bufile _____

Date 7/22/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 23 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD-Admin.	_____
Dep. AD-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 013 LA CODE

612 PM NITEL JULY 23, 1974 LRS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES (94-430B) 1P

ELSUR GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III; ET AL, BUDED JULY 25,
1974.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL, JULY 19, 1974.

A REVIEW OF THE ELSUR INDICES OF THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE
REVEALED THAT GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER WAS NOT THE SUBJECT OF,
NOR WAS HE A PARTICIPANT IN A CONVERSATION MONITORED BY THE
LOS ANGELES OFFICE.

IT WAS ALSO DETERMINED THAT STEINBRENNER DID NOT HAVE
A PROPRIETARY INTEREST IN ANY PREMISES ON WHICH AN ELSUR
WAS INSTALLED.

LOS ANGELES GENERAL INDICES NEGATIVE RE STEINBRENNER.
THEREFORE, QUESTIONS IN ATTACHMENT TO REFERENCED AIRTEL
ARE NOT APPLICABLE.

END

EX-117

REC-3

56-4737-44
16 AUG 2 1974

84 AUG 16 1974

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 23 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 012 CV CODE

8:30 PM NITEL 7/23/74 JSM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (66-5396) 1P

ELSUR, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, ET AL, BUDED: JULY 25,
1974.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL OF JULY 19, 1974 AND ACCOMPANYING
DEPARTMENTAL LETTER OF JULY 15, 1974.

CLEVELAND ELSUR INDICES NEGATIVE RE GEORGE STEINBRENNER
III, THE PREMISES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS LISTED ON PAGE 1
OF THE DEPARTMENTAL MEMO OF JULY 15, 1974 AND ALL TWELVE
INDIVIDUALS LISTED ON PAGE 2 OF THAT MEMO. ITEMS A THROUGH
F, DEPARTMENTAL MEMO OF APRIL 16, 1969, ARE THEREFORE NOT
APPLICABLE.

END

GHS FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE CLR

EX-117

EC-3

66-4737-45

16 AUG 2 1974

101CE

101CE

84 AUG 16 1974

b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 25 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 005 CV CODE

7:50PM NITEL 7/25/74 RJB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (66-5396) 2P

ELSUR, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, ET AL, BUDED:
JULY 25, 1974.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL OF JULY 19, 1974, AND ACCOMPANYING
DEPARTMENTAL LETTER OF JULY 15, 1974; AND CLEVELAND
NITEL TO THE BUREAU, JULY 23, 1974.

CLEVELAND ELSUR INDICES NEGATIVE REGARDING ANY
SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY INTO ANY PREMISES OWNED, LEASED,
OR LICENSED BY GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III, OR THE
AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, OR ANY OF THE PREMISES
AND/OR PLACES OF BUSINESS LISTED ON PAGE 1 OF THE
DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF JULY 15, 1974.

NO RECORD OF ANY SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY EXISTS ALSO
WITH REGARD TO ANY OF THE EMPLOYEES OR OFFICERS OF
THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY OR ANY PREMISES
END PAGE ONE

REC-3

56-4737-46
16 AUG 2 1974

84 AUG 16 1974

CV 66-5396

PAGE TWO

OWNED, LEASED, OR LICENSED BY ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS
LISTED ON PAGE 2 OF THE MEMORANDUM OF JULY 15, 1974.

ITEMS A THROUGH F, DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF
APRIL 16, 1969, ARE THEREFORE NOT APPLICABLE.

END.

HLD

LRF FBIHQ FOR THREE

Deputy Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution Force

July 26, 1974 ^{b6}
^{b7c}

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III
AND OTHERS
ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

Reference is made to your memorandum dated July 15, 1974, requesting electronic surveillance information on the above-captioned individuals and corporations.

A review of appropriate Bureau records reveals that none of the individuals or corporations set forth in your memorandum was ever the subject of a surreptitious entry or the target of direct electronic surveillance coverage by the FBI. Further, this Bureau has never maintained any electronic surveillance on premises which were known to have been owned, leased, or licensed by these individuals or corporations, nor were any of their conversations ever monitored by an electronic device of the FBI.

Attached is an affidavit regarding the foregoing information.

It is suggested that other Federal investigative agencies be contacted to determine if they had coverage of the subjects of your inquiry.

Enclosure

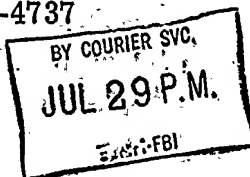
EX-117

NOTE: The names of the above-captioned individuals and corporations were cleared with SA of the Intelligence Division. ^{b6}
^{b7c}

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

1 - Bufile 56-4737

JEM:jsj
(7)



REC-3

AUG 2 1974

RETURN TO MR. ROOM 1535.

AUG 16 1974

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 62-318

A F F I D A V I T

I, [REDACTED], after having been duly sworn, do hereby depose and state the following:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and am currently assigned as a Supervisor at Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

I have made a careful and diligent search of the appropriate records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have determined that no one identifiable with the following individuals or corporations was ever the target of direct electronic surveillance coverage nor were any of their conversations ever monitored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

George M. Steinbrenner, III, of Ocala, Florida, and Bay Village, Ohio.

Robert E. Bartlome, of Amherst, Ohio.

[REDACTED] of Lorain, Ohio.

[REDACTED] of Westlake, Ohio, and Avon Lake, Ohio.

[REDACTED] of North Olmsted, Ohio.

[REDACTED] of Westlake, Ohio.

Robert Lyons Dibble, of Westlake, Ohio.

[REDACTED] of Walton Hills, Ohio.

56-4737-47

b6
b7C

Daniel A. Kissel, of Avon, Ohio.

[redacted] of Lorain, Ohio.

[redacted] of Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Gordon Stafford, of Rocky River, Ohio.

[redacted] of North Olmsted, Ohio.

b6
b7C

The American Shipbuilding Company, of Lorain, Ohio, and
Cleveland, Ohio.

The Kinsman Shipbuilding Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

I have also determined from this review that the Federal
Bureau of Investigation did not maintain any electronic surveillance on
premises which were known to have been owned, leased, or licensed by
the above-named individuals or corporations and that no surreptitious
entry was ever employed in connection with them.

[redacted]
Special Agent Supervisor
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to me
this 25th day of July, 1974

Margaret L. Levin
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires Dec. 14, 1978

F B I

Date: 7/25/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (56-4737)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (56-83) (P)

RE: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-
WATERGATE UNIT)

OO: WFO

ReBuairtel, 7/19/74.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies
and for IP and WFO single copies each of an LHM re captioned
matter, specifically concerning [redacted]

[redacted] CV indices negative re [redacted] and [redacted]
or [redacted].

A review of CV file in this matter including
newspaper clippings also does not reflect any persons by
above names.

As set forth on enclosed LHM, which Bureau may
wish to disseminate to Special Prosecution Force, Ohio Bell
Telephone White Pages, CV [redacted] Ohio, reflects [redacted]
residing at [redacted] CV, phone [redacted]. Additional
credit info re [redacted] set forth in enclosed LHM.

In view of lack of identifying data for [redacted]
or [redacted] it is not known if identical with each other.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE
1-Indianapolis (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-WFO (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM) (56-311)
2-Cleveland
MVH:jac
(6)

15 JUL 29 1974

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
July 25, 1974

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III

W.D.
A review of Greater Cleveland, Ohio Area and Lorain, Ohio Area Street Directories did not disclose any listing for [redacted] or [redacted] *W.D.*

The records of the Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, the Cleveland Credit Bureau, and the Lorain Credit Bureau also do not list any entries on any such persons.

Inquiry through the Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS), Bureau of Motor Vehicles for the State of Ohio, did not reflect any entry for driver's license registration or vehicle registration for [redacted] or [redacted].

The White Pages of the Cleveland Telephone Directory, Ohio Bell Telephone Company, include a listing for [redacted] [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, telephone [redacted].

b6
b7C

The records of the Credit Bureau of Cleveland reflect a record for one [redacted] current as of March, 1974, residing [redacted] Cleveland, employed as an accountant representative for the Hertz Corporation since November, 1972, SSAN [redacted].

Previous addresses for [redacted] with the Credit Bureau of Cleveland are listed as [redacted] Parkridge, Illinois, and [redacted] Arlington Heights, Illinois. [redacted] is listed as single as of March, 1974 in the credit bureau records.

56-4737-48

ENCLOSURE

RE: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III

Inquiry on July 25, 1974, with the Probate Court, Cuyahoga County Marriage License Bureau, Cleveland, Ohio, failed to locate any record of a marriage license for [redacted] and/or [redacted], January 1, 1974 to date. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 8/1/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (56-4737)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (56-83) (P)

RE: AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-
WATERGATE UNIT)

OO: WFO

Sp

Re CV airtel to Bureau, 7/25/74.

The below-listed individuals were contacted at
CV, Ohio, in an effort to further identify [redacted],
26241 Lakeshore, CV:

[redacted]

Hertz Corp.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Apartment building complex at [redacted]
Euclid, Ohio

Each of the above advised that to the best of their
knowledge, [redacted] is single and [redacted] is
not known to them as a female companion or associate of
[redacted].

REC-32

56-4737-49

2-Bureau (RM)
1-WFO (INFO) (RM)
1-Indianapolis (INFO) (RM)
2-Cleveland
MVH:jac
(6)

EX-107

6 AUG 5 1974

Approved: [Signature] 5 AUG 1 1974
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CV 56-83

It is noted the above employment and residence were previously set forth in an LHM re [redacted] specifically advised that [redacted] resides in [redacted] and claimed it is not possible that [redacted] could have any female residing with him and also, it is unlikely that [redacted] is married due to their strict leasing policy.

b6
b7c

Above for information of Bureau for possible discussion with Special Prosecution Force.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (56-4737)

DATE: 8/5/74

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (56-281) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *J. M. Steinbrenner*
AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER
ELECTION LAWS
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION
WATERGATE UNIT)

OO - WFO

ReBuairtel to CV, 7/19/74.

Enclosed to Bureau are two copies of an LHM.

Enclosed for Cleveland and Washington Field is
one copy each of above LHM.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Cleveland (56-83) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Indianapolis

RJS:cdl/fjm
(5)

2 Xerox Copies LHM made 8/14/74
EX-117
REC 27

2 SPF
0-14 (Y) 8/14/74
Trickler
AB 5/1/74

56-4737-50

14 AUG 8 1974

EXP. PROC.
#18

b6
b7C





In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Indianapolis, Indiana
August 5, 1974

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER

On July 23, 1974 and July 24, 1974, all telephone directories in all Resident Agencies in the Indianapolis Division were checked for the name [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] with negative results. All police agency record bureau checks for these cities also proved negative. A review of the credit bureaus for these cities also proved negative. *True*

On July 23, 1974, [redacted] Department of Motor Vehicles, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised she could find no driver's license issued to an [redacted] and that the only record she could find was for an [redacted] [redacted] Jeffersonville, Indiana. Davis advised she could find no driver's license for a [redacted]

b6
b7c

On July 23, 1974, [redacted] [redacted] Jeffersonville, Indiana, was contacted, and she advised she has never heard of [redacted] or [redacted]

On July 23, 1974, Mrs. [redacted] Bureau of Vital Statistics, Indianapolis, Indiana, was contacted and a review of their marriage records from 1969 - present were negative regarding [redacted].

All major Resident Agency city directories were checked with negative results concerning the whereabouts of [redacted] or [redacted].

- 1* -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

56-4737-50

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 004 CV CODE

3:55 PM NITEL AUGUST 24, 1974 PGC

TO DIRECTOR (56-4737)

WFO

FROM CLEVELAND (56-83) (P) 2P

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER,
ELECTION LAWS, (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT),
OO: WFO.

ON AUGUST 23, 1974, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER APPEARED
BEFORE U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE LEROY J. CONTIE, JR.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO AND PLED GUILTY TO A CONSPIRACY COUNT, A
FELONY, WHICH OUTLINED THE SCHEME STEINBRENNER AND COMPANY
OFFICIALS HAD DEVISED TO PAY EMPLOYEES PHONY BONUSES WHICH
WOULD BE PASSED ON AS CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS. STEINBRENNER
ALSO PLED GUILTY TO A MISDEMEANOR CHARGE THAT HE DEVISED A
FALSE AND MISLEADING EXPLANATION FOR \$25,000 WORTH OF
CONTRIBUTIONS AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY ILLEGALLY GAVE
TO VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS AND THAT HE INTIMIDATED EMPLOYEES TO
END PAGE ONE

REC-31

56-4737-51

18 AUG 27 1974

EX-111

58 AUG 28 1974

CV 56-83

PAGE TWO

GIVE THIS EXPLANATION TO THE FBI AND THE GRAND JURY.

GUILTY PLEAS WERE ALSO ENTERED ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN
SHIP BUILDING COMPANY TO A CHARGE THAT COMPANY OFFICIALS
CONSPIRED WITH STEINBRENNER AND TO AN INDIVIDUAL CHARGE
OF MAKING ILLEGAL CORPORATE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DELAYED SENTENCING AT THIS
TIME.

CLEVELAND WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT SENTENCING.

END

FBIHQ REC'D TWO KLJ CLR

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1964
FBIHQ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 24 1974

TELETYPE

NR 005 CV CODE

3:34PM URGENT 8/30/74 PDS

TO DIRECTOR (56-4737)

WFO

FROM CLEVELAND (56-83) (P) 1P

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY, GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER,
ELECTION LAWS (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT),

OO: WFO.

RE CLEVELAND NITEL AUGUST 24, 1974.

ON AUGUST 30, 1974, USA, FREDERICK M. COLEMAN, CLEVELAND,
OHIO, ADVISED THAT U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE LEROY J. CONTIE, JR.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, SENTENCED SUBJECT GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER AND THE
AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY, ON AUGUST 30, 1974, AS FOLLOWS:
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER RECEIVED \$10,000 FINE REGARDING VIOLATION
TITLE 18, SECTION 371, USC, AND RECEIVED \$5,000 FINE FOR VIOLATION
TITLE 18, SECTION 3, USC, A MISDEMEANOR, REGARDING ACCESSORY AFTER
THE FACT; AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY RECEIVED FINE OF \$10,000
FOR VIOLATION TITLE 18, SECTION 371, USC AND RECEIVED \$10,000 FINE
FOR VIOLATION TITLE 18, SECTION 610, USC.

CLEVELAND WILL SUREP.

ENDTTTT

PAW FBIHQ

CLR

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

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